

**PRESCRIPTION WORK**  
at  
**CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE**  
We are prompt. We are careful. We use the best. And our prices are reasonable.  
Look for the sign of the Camel.

**COAL**  
**HALL & WALKER**  
Wellington Colliery Co. Coal  
1232 Government St. Phone 32.

## Diamond and Pearl Jewelry

The recent arrivals from Europe are unusually attractive in style and price.

A BEAUTIFUL PRINCESS ring of three DIAMONDS surrounded by EMERALDS, is priced at .....\$99.00

A particularly dainty ring consisting of a ROW OF DIAMONDS with a ROW OF EMERALDS on either side. ....\$103.50

An artistic BRACELET of very unique design in GOLD AND PLATINUM set with ONE WHOLE PEARL and a NUMBER OF DIAMONDS .....\$202.50

These articles are especially well suited to ladies of PARTICULAR TASTE. They are EXCLUSIVE IN DESIGN AND WE CARRY ONLY ONE of each.

WILL YOU COME IN AND SEE THEM?

### CHALLONER & MITCHELL

DIAMOND MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS  
1017 GOVERNMENT STREET

The Only Quality Store

## Little Every-Day Prices at Dixi Ross

C. & B. JAMS, all kinds 7-lb. tin, \$1.00, 4-lb. tin, 65c.; 1-lb. glass jar .....25c

C. & B. BLACK OR RED CURRANT JELLY, per jar .....35c

ROBERTSON'S JAMS, all kinds, 7-lb. tin, \$1.00; 4-lb. tin .....65c

MORTON'S STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY JAMS, 7-lb. tin, 90c

MORTON'S JAMS, all kinds, 1-lb. tin .....15c

CRANBERRY SAUCE, per jar, 35c and .....25c

C. & B. LEMON CHEESE, per jar .....25c

SWEET GROUND ALMONDS, per tin, 50c and .....25c

MONDAY "SPECIAL"

White's Royal Table Creams, the most delicious summer dessert, 4 packets for .....25c

### DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

INDEPENDENT GROCERS  
1317 Government Street 1316 Broad Street  
Phones 52, 1052 and 1500.

SEE THE NEWEST CREATIONS IN

## American Footwear

All Styles, All Leathers, All Sizes—For the Entire Family  
WE ARE IMPORTERS

### McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street, Victoria

Hot, dry, dusty days call for drinks that will quench thirst quickly. We know of nothing better for this than Cantrell & Cochrane's Ginger Ale; a fine, strictly non-alcoholic substitute for malt and spirituous beverages. Made in Belfast, but famous all over the civilized world for its palatableness. It is not only the purest of all ginger ales, but the most delicious. If you have once drank C. & C. Ginger Ale, either the "Aromatic" or the "Dry Imperial," you will never feel satisfied with an inferior brand. Call for "C. & C." Ginger Ale at any restaurant or hotel. If your licensed grocer does not handle Cantrell & Cochrane's, kindly ask him to procure it for you from Pither & Leiser, Wholesale Agents, Corner Fort & Wharf Streets, Victoria; Water Street, Vancouver, and Nelson, B. C.

## IMPRISONED AMONG RUINS

Many Victims of Earthquake in France Suffer for Several Hours

### DEAD MAY NUMBER OVER ONE HUNDRED

Two Villages Completely Demolished and Others Badly Wrecked

Marseilles, June 12.—From 75 to 100 dead and a hundred injured is tonight's estimate of casualties as the result of the earthquake which devastated several towns and villages in the southernmost part of France, particularly in the departments of Herault and Bouches du Rhone.

Great suffering is reported from the remotest places. The casualties may be greatly increased as the ruins have not yet been entirely searched.

The villages of Saint Cannat and Rognes were completely demolished by the earthquake, and Lambese, twelve miles from Aix, suffered heavily. According to advices received here, a number of the wounded are still imprisoned in the ruins, and soldiers are working desperately to rescue them. Survivors are sleeping in tents and the streets are impassable. In many places they have been torn up and are encumbered with masses of rock. Four public buildings and churches were crumbled to pieces.

Among other villages seriously damaged are Pauvargues, Venelles, Pelins, Fuy Ste Reine and Arguelles. The victims at Saint Cannat and Rognes were horribly mutilated. There were evidences that several of the victims had lived for hours imprisoned in the debris before they died.

The people rushed into the streets when the first shock occurred, crying out in terror. Many of them returned to the rescue of their families.

At Rognes a family of four were hurled. Their cries could be heard throughout the night, but all were dead in the morning when a rescuing party reached them. At Saint Cannat an old man and his son were watching a billiard game. They were killed, but the players escaped. The chateau Valmousse, near Saint Cannat, was badly damaged. The historic village of Verneque was wrecked, but no one was killed. The monetary loss is very heavy.

### Shocks in Spain

Madrid, June 12.—Light earthquake shocks occurred at Barcelona and Badalona, six miles northeast of Barcelona, this morning.

### Panic at Toulon

Toulon, June 12.—Fearing new shocks tonight, a large number of residents left the city and camped out in the country. The mayor opened the schoolhouse for those walking the streets. The earthquake damaged the arsenal and several ships were almost driven ashore.

### GOthenBURG SYSTEM

Motion to Be Brought Before Anglican Synod Favoring Its Adoption in Manitoba

Winnipeg, June 12.—Notice of a motion has been given which will be offered at the diocesan synod meeting on Wednesday in Christ church, advocating municipal ownership of the liquor traffic in Manitoba along the lines which have been established in Sweden, known as the Gothenburg system.

The motion will be made by Canon Murray, and will be seconded by E. D. Martin, president of the board of trade, and asks that this be adopted as the policy of the synod.

The proposal is that the government give the municipalities power to vote on the question of establishing agencies for the sale of liquor under the control of a committee appointed by the municipal council, composed half of members of the council and half of citizens of standing appointed by the council.

### MINE FATALITIES

List Is Added to by Accidental Killing of Chinaman in No. 4 Mine at Cumberland

Nanaimo, June 12.—A surprising number of accidents have occurred lately to employees of island coal mines. Today another fatality is reported from Cumberland, where a Chinaman lost his life in No. 4 mine. Inspector Dick will hold an inquest there next week on his death, and also that of the Chinese death in the mine was reported yesterday.

### Mutiny in Philippines

Manila, June 12.—Part of a native constabulary company at Davao, Mindanao, mutinied on June 6 and attacked the American officers and others. Many were killed or wounded on both sides.

### Showers Check Fires

Houlton, Me., June 12.—Heavy showers which fell in Maine and in New Brunswick prevented the forest fires from making great headway, and tonight the hundreds of men who have been fighting the flames for a week were able to get a much-needed rest. The fires are by no means extinguished, however, and unless a heavy rain comes they will undoubtedly continue to sweep away the growth of the forests and endanger settlements and villages.

### CONTRACT LET

Westholm Lumber Company Will Build New Hospital for the Insane

The Westholm Lumber Co. has been awarded the contract for the construction of the new provincial hospital for the insane. The figure was \$369,000.

That the work will commence without delay is understood. The undertaking is one of the most ambitious that has been ordered by the authorities in British Columbia for many months.

When it is completed those unfortunate, now confined to the institution at New Westminster, will have a beautiful home. The site of the structure could not be improved. It faces the Fraser river, sloping towards that water course. There will be enough property within the walls of the institution to enable the patients, under proper direction, to cultivate a garden that will provide them with their year's supply of vegetables and necessities of a like kind.

Fraser Rising Again.

Yale, June 12.—The Fraser river has risen thirteen inches since last night.

### Pope Praises American College.

Rome, June 12.—The Pope has sent to Mr. Kennedy, rector of the American College here, an apostolic letter marking the golden jubilee of the college that is now being celebrated. He praised its record, and expressed extreme gratification at the plentiful harvest of sound knowledge and wholesome discipline that the college has yielded.

## NEW TRIUMPH OF WIRELESS

S. Coles, Operator on Wrecked Slavonia, Hero of Latest Sea Drama

New York, June 12.—With messages so meagre as to be almost exasperating, were it not for the fact that all hands were rescued safely, the steamship lines in this city concerned in the stranding of the Cunard liner Slavonia off Flores Island, in the Azores, are waiting the arrival of the North German Lloyd steamer Prinzess Irene at Gibraltar, where she is due to arrive on Monday for additional news.

Details of a sea disaster which promised to be the sinking of the Republic in dramatic features.

The Prinzess Irene has on board the 110 first cabin passengers of the stranded liner, and with their arrival at the continental port a description of the wreck will be available. Neither the Cunard line, the North German Lloyd line nor the American line has received any fresh news tonight. All that is known is that the cabin passengers of the Prinzess Irene and the third class passengers on the Batavia, on their way to Gibraltar.

S. Coles, wireless operator on the wrecked steamer Slavonia is the Jack Binns of the latest sea drama. It was the "C.Q.D." message of Coles, sent toward midnight Wednesday night, which was picked up by the Prinzess Irene, 130 miles seaward, and brought her to the relief of 410 passengers aboard the wrecked steamer. The Batavia answered later. The Marconi company has little data concerning Coles except that he is an Englishman and one of their most expert wireless men.

### Mr. Harriman's Health.

New York, June 12.—Dr. W. G. Lyle, who is E. H. Harriman's physician, said today that Mr. Harriman was not critically ill with an organic trouble, as had been reported. Mr. Harriman's only illness was muscular rheumatism, the physician said. He had advised Mr. Harriman to consult an eminent Vienna specialist for the complaint, Dr. Lyle said, and he might take the baths at some German resort. Mr. Harriman is at present visiting James Stillman in Paris.

## NATAL DECIDES TO JOIN UNION

Federation of All South African Colonies Is Now Assured

Durban, June 12.—A referendum held to decide whether or not Natal should join the South African Union has resulted in favor of the junction by a vote of 11,121 to 3,701.

This assures the complete federation of the South African colonies, the Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Natal.

Practically the entire population of Natal is British, and the disinclination of a considerable element to enter the union was caused by the fear that the confederation would be dominated by the Dutch.

### Passengers in Bad Way.

Ashtabula, Ohio, June 12.—The passenger steamer Arundel, carrying 200 excursionists to Port Stanley, Canada, yesterday from Ashtabula harbor went aground at Ambory, 10 miles east of Ashtabula, at midnight on the return trip. The passengers were rescued by the crew with small boats. Women fainted but no one was hurt. Many missed the trolley cars and slept in barns and fence corners all night. The boat is badly damaged. Tugs are working on it today.

## SUBMARINE GOES DOWN

Now on Bottom of Black Sea, With Twenty Men Under Her Deck

### SUNK BY COLLISION WITH BATTLESHIP

Earnest Efforts Made to Raise Vessel in Hope of Saving Her Crew

Sebastopol, June 12.—The following details of the foundering at sea of the Russian submarine flotilla was conducted a series of night manoeuvres with the battleship squadron with the idea of forcing an entrance into the harbor.

During the operation the Kambala, upon which was Captain Bielekoff, the commander of the flotilla and in charge of the manoeuvres, unaccountably left her course and swung across the bows of the battleship Rotislav. The two vessels collided, and the submarine sank instantly in twenty-eight fathoms of water.

The commander of the submarine, Lieutenant Aquilonoff, was on deck at the time of the accident. He swam away and was saved, but Captain Bielekoff, Midshipman Tuckoff, a warrant officer and seventeen members of the crew perished.

The Kambala, the word in English meaning "founder," was of 130 tons and constructed on the German type. The flotilla in the Black Sea consisted of four German and one Holland submarine.

Hope, though it is slight, is entertained that the twenty men who went down in the Kambala are still alive. Desperate efforts are being made by the officers and men of the Black Sea fleet, with the assistance of divers and salvage workmen from Sebastopol, to raise the submarine before the men succumb to the vitiated air.

Admiral Boström, commander of the naval forces in the Black Sea, has taken personal charge of the pontoons, one of which is equipped with a powerful hoisting crane. All through the afternoon divers and mechanics were busy in an endeavor to fasten chains around the hull, which lies in an awkward position in about twenty-eight fathoms, in order to haul it to the surface. So far their efforts have been unsuccessful, but reports reach shore that there is a good chance of raising the boat.

Apparently the submarine was not crushed, as had been feared.

## INQUEST KEPT FROM PUBLIC

Strange Affair of Mrs. Ruiz, Who Committed Suicide in London

London, June 12.—Several Sunday papers print long accounts of what they call the mysterious case of Mary Agnes Ruiz, who committed suicide in this city on May 16th. They lay particular stress upon the suppression of news of the inquest, and her relations with an American multi-millionaire. "Lloyd's Weekly News" attributes the woman's suicide to her "mad infatuation for A. G. Vanderbilt," and charges that the reporters present at the inquest were bribed to refrain from mentioning the case. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "suicide while of uncertain mind."

Charles F. Williamson, of Paris, who settled the affairs and paid a large staff at Mrs. Ruiz's Grosvenor street establishment, was the first witness at the inquest. He identified the body and testified that he acted as her agent. She was the wife of a wealthy Cuban, from whom she had separated. Lately, he said, she had been in ill-health and depressed, and had declared that she was tired of life.

Miss Elizabeth Caney, who was the companion of Mrs. Ruiz since last January, testified that Mrs. Ruiz had been very depressed at times, and took tablets for insomnia. She kept a revolver, according to the witness, who further stated that her mistress was looking very ill on the evening of May 16th. Miss Caney declared that she had no idea that Mrs. Ruiz had a bullet hole in her breast. A revolver with one empty chamber, was lying on the bed. Servants testified that they heard no shot, and there was no doubt that the case was one of suicide.

Reynolds' newspapers say that the extraordinary efforts were made to prevent the staff at the private hospital where Mrs. Ruiz died four hours after the shooting from discussing the case, and the servants of the Grosvenor house were hurried to Paris. Alfred G. Vanderbilt cannot be found in London. He has not appeared at the horse show since the evening papers first mentioned the suicide on Thursday.

### C. P. R. Appointments

Winnipeg, June 12.—C. H. Temple has been appointed assistant superintendent (of motive power) for the C. P. R. western lines. R. Preston, of Toronto, succeeds him as master mechanic of the central division, Winnipeg.

### CORNER IN WHEAT

Heavy Buying on Winnipeg Market Sends July Option Up to Record Price

Winnipeg, June 12.—There is every evidence of a corner in Winnipeg July wheat, the option having risen almost nine cents within the past two days. Some speculators say it will still advance, but others are of the opinion that it is just a flurry and that prices will drop away as quickly as they advanced. Rumor around the grain exchange has it that a local milling company and a local elevator man are directing a steady stream of buying orders, and owing to the small offerings shorts had to cover.

Small speculators have been buying in until there is more wheat bought up than the country can supply. The present prices are now about ten cents above export prices, and should present prices hold, wheat will be shipped back from eastern lake ports to Port William. J. D. Armour, of Chicago, is rumored to be a large holder of the option.

At about 10 o'clock this morning Winnipeg July wheat advanced about five cents from yesterday's close, having reached the \$1.39 mark. At that point it broke, and thereafter the price declined a few points.

### Spinal Column Fractured

Grand Forks, B. C., June 12.—Finlay Matheson, brakeman on the slag train at the Granby smelter, missed his footing last night, and fell under the engine sustaining a fracture of the spinal column. Three doctors are in attendance, but slight hopes of his recovery are entertained, as he is now paralyzed from the waist down.

## PLAYERS FIGHT AT LACROSSE

New Westminster and Vancouver in Strenuous Match—Win for Former

New Westminster, June 12.—A free fight occurring within three minutes of the end of the game today marked the first of the British Columbia league matches in lacrosse. The game was between Vancouver and Westminster, played at Queen's park in this city.

The score was 8 to 3 in favor of the home team when Lalonde and Tom Galbraith became mixed up in a scrap. They had been checking each other very hard, and the final quarter was very vigorously played by both sides. Before the men had well started, the field rushed to centre and started to mix it. People began to clamber over the fences. It was almost a free field for four minutes.

Order was finally restored, the two men named being sent off the field for the balance of time, but the score did not change.

Westminster did not by any means have an easy thing with Vancouver, for no score was made in the first period at all. In the second quarter Vancouver evaded it up, and in the last New Westminster took three straight to make the victory certain. Old Dad Turnbull did not bother playing. Here is the summary, which shows how Vancouver was licked:

First quarter—Vancouver, C. Spring, 30 seconds; 2, Westminster, Hennessy, 1:20; 3, New Westminster, Latham, 3 minutes; 4, Vancouver, G. Mathewson, 2:30; 5, Vancouver, Allan, 7:30.

Third quarter—Six, Westminster, T. Rennie, 8:30; 7, Vancouver, Lalonde, 2 minutes; 8, Westminster, C. Spring, 45 seconds; 9, Vancouver, Allen, 2:30; 10, Westminster, G. S. Spring, 1 minute.

Fourth quarter—Eleven, Westminster, C. Spring, 10 minutes; 12, Westminster, C. Spring, 4 minutes; 13, Westminster, C. Spring, 2 minutes.

### Storm in Honduras

Mobile, Ala., June 12.—Brief cable advices from Cortez, Honduras, to merchants here say a severe storm has just swept the Atlantic coast of that republic and done much damage.

## PROSECUTION OF JAPANESE

Leaders in Strike in Hawaiian Islands Indicted for Conspiracy

Honolulu, June 12.—Seventeen Japanese leaders in the strike of Japanese laborers on the plantations, of whom about 8,000 are out, were indicted by the grand jury today on the charge of having conspired to incite disorder on the Hawaiian Islands.

This action followed the disclosures yesterday, when an official search of the offices of the "Higher Wages Association" and the Japanese newspaper Jiji revealed incendiary letters, reports, and other correspondence tending to show that a conspiracy was in prospective formation among certain Japanese to wrest control of island affairs from the whites.

So important did the authorities consider the discovery of what appeared to be a plot that the grand jury were summoned hastily, and the documentary evidence seized in the raids was laid before that body. This resulted in the indictments. The investigation and hearing of evidence was not completed, and the grand jury will resume its sessions on Monday.

## WELCOME TO G. H. BARNARD

City's Member Gives Good Account of His Stewardship

### VICTORIA CONSERVATIVES SHOW APPRECIATION

Rousing Rally Held Last Night at A.O.U.W. Hall Welcomes Member's Return

G. H. Barnard, the member for the city of Victoria, was the recipient of a rousing welcome by a well attended gathering at the A. O. U. W. hall last night on the occasion of his return from Ottawa at the close of the session. The following resolution moved by Premier McBride, and seconded by Leonard Tait, was carried unanimously amidst loud cheers from those present:

"This meeting of the Conservative party of the city of Victoria expresses its appreciation of the ability and zeal with which Mr. G. H. Barnard has discharged his duties during the last session, and wishes to place on record its unabated confidence in him as member for Victoria."

W. Blakemore presided, others on the platform being Premier McBride, Hon. Thomas Taylor, H. B. Thomson, M. P. F., F. Davey, M. P. F., Messrs. R. E. Green, Tait, A. E. Lewis and others. The meeting was one of the most successful and unanimous of its kind ever held in the city. High encomiums were paid by each of the speakers to the able manner in which Mr. Barnard had looked after the interests of the city. The name of Victoria had never been written so large in the legislative halls at Ottawa, and the feeling expressed by all who spoke as well as by the attitude of the audience was that the interests of Victoria were now in the hands of a man who would leave no stone unturned in safeguarding the interests, and appealing for the necessities of the city.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, drew attention to the memorable victory won during the election campaign last October. Victoria had reason to congratulate herself that she had put in a man who had made good at the first time of asking. He went on to refer to the speech made by Mr. Barnard in the house on the subject of imperial defence, and how he had called the attention of the Dominion authorities to the utility of Esquimaux as a naval base. In this speech Mr. Barnard had brought out facts which had hitherto been unknown in Ottawa. The Dominion authorities had undoubtedly been aroused for now came the news that they were about to take over the naval base from the imperial authorities. He referred to the German scare, and how, for the first time, all the people of the empire had been stirred upon the question of imperial defence. There had been hesitation on the part of different governments, but he was glad to say that the people were forcing their hands. It is now generally conceded that Canada has been to the occasion, and the form of the contribution to be made will be settled at the conference to be held in London. This had been brought about by the Conservative party in Canada, who forced the will of the people on the Liberal government.

### Representative Man

Mr. Barnard, said Mr. Blakemore, represents the true, patriotic spirit of this Canada of ours. The eastern press has singled out the British Columbia members as an energetic band of men who have come to the front during the last session. British Columbia has been heard from as on no previous occasion. He went on to point out that the attitude of the Laurier administration towards British Columbia was not conceived in a fair spirit, and he alluded to the Songhees reserve question, in which the Dominion government was seeking to establish a precedent as to give them rights over the rest of the reserves in the province. Mr. Blakemore then called upon R. F. Green to speak.

Mr. Green expressed his pride at being able to welcome back to the city a man who had redeemed the constituency. Mr. Barnard had made good in every particular. Wherever questions affecting British Columbia or Canada had arisen in the house, he had always been on the right side. The Conservative members from British Columbia had taken a front place in the debates. He had heard that the old and tried members of the Conservative party at Ottawa had asserted that they were now in a stronger position than for many years past, and that this fact was largely due to the five staunch supporters from British Columbia. "The people of Victoria should be proud of having a member like Mr. Barnard. (Cheers.) Mr. Green appealed to the audience to remember that though one battle had been won there were still others to fight. It was their organization which had elected Mr. Barnard, and it behooved them to result in all the Conventions in the city being on the lists by next November. He asked everyone to be present at the annual Conservative meeting, and to give all the help possible and then there would be no fear of the result, when election came round.

### Has People's Confidence.

A. B. Lewis was the next speaker. He said the present meeting carried his mind back to 1884 when the Conservative party was represented in the city of Victoria by Messrs. Balfour. (Continued on Page 2.)



# Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, until Wednesday, June 16th, 1909, for excavating and the building of concrete foundations for steam engines and boilers. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office, Store Street, City.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. M. TRIPP,  
Superintendent.

## Cooling Drinks for Hot Weather

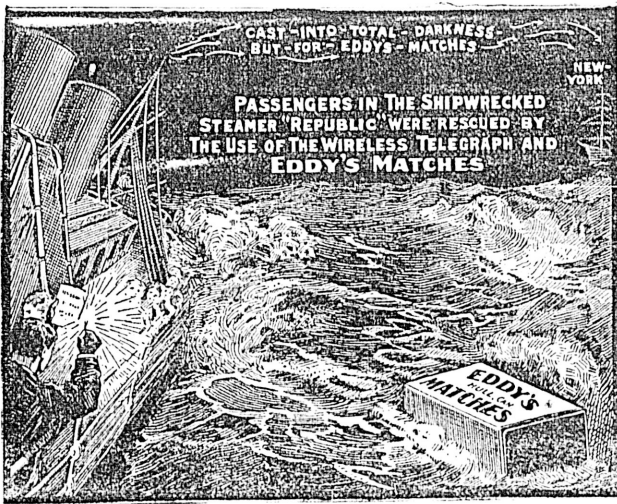
RIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE, per tin	25c
PERSIAN SHIRAZ, per tin	25c
WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, per bottle	20c
STOWERS LIME JUICE, per bottle	35c
HOGARTH FRUIT SYRUPS, per bottle	20c
CROSS & BLACKWELL LEMON SQUASH, per bottle	25c

### SPECIAL

DALTON LEMONADE, per tin	10c
--------------------------	-----

The Family Cash Grocery

TELEPHONE 312  
COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.



ALWAYS EVERYWHERE IN CANADA ASK FOR  
**EDDY'S MATCHES**

## Signs of Prosperity

One of the best signs of prosperity is a well-painted house. This is ideal weather for exterior painting. Let us suggest an artistic treatment for the painting of your house. We use the very best materials. Get our prices.

**MELLOR BROS., LTD.**

Telephone 812 708 Fort Street

## A BARGAIN!

Double-cornered Seven Large Level Lots—  
Sewers and Water Pipes Laid

One block from Ross Bay Beach and from  
Street Cars on May Street. Adjoining lots  
have sold for \$550 each.

**\$3150 FOR THE SEVEN**

EASY TERMS

This price remains good for a short time only

**H. Cuthbert & Co.**

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that thirty days from this date the registered office or principal place of business of Robert Ward and Company, Limited Liability, will be changed from Temple Building, Victoria, B. C., to Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

ROBERT WARD & COMPANY,  
Limited Liability.

### LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

I, Daniel Campbell, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquor at the premises known as the Colwood Hotel, situated on the Goldstream Road in the district of Esquimalt.

(Signed) DANIEL CAMPBELL.  
Dated this 20th day of May, 1909.

## WELCOME TO G. H. BARNARD

(Continued from Page 1.)

and Shakespeare. He told how a famine had come about when the opponents had taken charge of affairs, but the people had recovered their senses, and the result was they were now welcoming back their Conservative member. Mr. Barnard had on every possible occasion brought attention in Ottawa to the needs of this city. British Columbia was being gradually recognized by the strong recommendations of her members. There are good men here now, and it is not necessary, as formerly, to look to east for wise men. The time was not far distant when the rest of Canada would follow the example of the west and return the Conservative party to power. "Under Conservative regime," said the speaker, "we will have country first, last and always. Under a Conservative government you cannot tread on the British flag. When the Conservatives get into power if the Kaiser dares to show his hand, he will get more than he wants—a great deal more." (Cheers.)

H. B. Thomson, M. P. P., recalled the election of last October and how Hon. Mr. Templeman had been driven to the north where kindlier conditions prevailed. He told how Mr. Templeman had assured the people of Victoria that the Songhees reserve question could be settled by legislation, and how this legislation would be introduced during the session which recently came to a close. They all knew that no legislation had been introduced. Then the city had been anxious to obtain back from the reserve, to carry on its road work. The Indians were willing that it should be taken, but when the question went to Ottawa it was vetoed. These things, he opined, show how much the Hon. W. Templeman's influence at Ottawa amounts to. Mr. Thomson went on to deal with the calibre of the British Columbia Conservative representatives who had been sent down to Ottawa, and the large part which they had played in the debates. He urged the party to help to share the burden of duty in the matter of organizing the party and to this end requested them all to be present at the general annual meeting to be held in the Institute hall next Wednesday night.

G. H. Barnard, on rising to speak, was greeted with loud cheers, all those present rising and singing "For He's A Jolly Good Fellow." With great gusto, Mr. Barnard alluded feelingly to the splendid reception of which he was the recipient. It was one of the proudest moments of his life. With regard to the work of the British Columbia members at Ottawa he would say that no man ever had better colleagues with whom to work. During the whole session there had been no disagreement on any subject, all working together.

### Made Themselves Heard.

"We were not silent," said Mr. Barnard. "When we were criticized about the time it took up in parliament, I said that it was coming to us, for our affairs had been neglected in the past. We were dragged into the discussion on the speech from the throne, almost immediately we had arrived in the house. Now with regard to the situation in connection with the two parties, I think it is generally conceded that the Conservatives are stronger than for a great number of years back."

Mr. Barnard here mentioned a number of strong men in the Conservative ranks, including Messrs. Carruthers, Middleborough, Meighen, McGrath, Glen Campbell, and Majors Currie and Sam Shaw. From Nova Scotia the party also had a strong aggregation, and the Quebec ranks had also been greatly strengthened. These, he considered, had infused new life and debating strength to the party, and at the next general election questions will be put before the public in a new light.

One of the most interesting questions which came up at the last session was the loan of \$10,000,000 to the G.T.P. The government had quoted, as a precedent, the loan to the C.P.R. in 1885. But, said Mr. Barnard, the conditions of these loans were very different. The C.P.R. had pledged as security all its assets, amounting to \$200,000,000. The G.T.P. will not be completed for four or five years' time, and until then will have a very small earning power. The only guarantee of the G.T.P. is the Grand Trunk railway, a railway which owes the Dominion government today the sum of \$68,000,000. The C.P.R. mortgage everything in order to obtain the loan. The G.T.P. has only given a pledge on its main line, there is no charge on its townsites or branch lines. The Premier stated that this loan was only one of a series. The stand taken by the Conservative party on this question was that the road must be built, but the country should not lend money unless it got good security. This resolution was voted down. Then the Conservatives asked that the contract with the G.T.P. be cancelled and a new one made insuring the shipment of wheat by Canadian ports, except where shippers specifically desired it to go by another route. They were voted down on this point also. Then they asked that the G.T.P. should be forced to pay the same rate of interest for their loan as the Dominion paid. This seemed a reasonable proposition, in view of the fact that the Dominion would have to borrow the money in Britain before loaning it to the railway. This point, however, met the same fate as the others. Next, dealing with the branches of the G.T.P. and the townsites, the Conservatives asked that they be included in the charges on the railroad, but this resolution was also voted down. Then it was discovered that this loan of \$10,000,000 had been negotiated for prior to the general election, and that it was the price of the G.T.P. throwing the whole balance of its power into the Liberal scale to help them win the election. This fact reminds one of a great speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Borden, in which he said that the Conservative party seeks neither alliance with, or the enemy of, any railway corporation.

### Lavish Expenditure.

Continuing, Mr. Barnard said that when the scheme of building the G.T.P. was first mooted Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said that it would cost the country the sum of \$13,000,000, and that the road would cost \$18,000 a mile in the prairie section and \$30,000 a mile over the route between Moncton and Winnipeg. Instead of this estimate proving correct, the cost per mile over the prairie section was \$26,000, and according to a government estimate, the cost per mile from Moncton to Winnipeg would be \$62,000. The eastern division of the Transcontinental railroad was costing \$120,000,000, and the western division \$180,000,000, making a total of \$300,000,000. The government was finding \$90,000,000 also for the western division, making the total cost of this part \$370,000,000. "We had been told that the line be-

tween Moncton and Quebec was going to be shortened, but this shortening has only resulted in a saving of twenty nine miles, and to effect this a sum variously estimated at from \$29,000,000 to \$35,000,000 had been spent. The Quebec bridge will take until 1916 to complete, so until that time you have a road from Moncton to Quebec with no further connection. You will remember that a man named Parent was appointed president of the Quebec bridge company. At the same time he was mayor of Quebec and Premier of the province. The bridge company therefore got a subsidy from the Dominion and Quebec governments, and when the bridge collapsed the government refunded the sum of \$6,000,000 to the bridge company.

"When I was in Ottawa I made an appeal for more money to be spent in improving Victoria harbor. I stated that this money was absolutely necessary. I pointed out that on the Atlantic coast during the past ten years the sum of some \$7,000,000 had been spent in improvements, while on the Pacific coast during the same period only \$250,000 had been spent. Mr. Pugsley, with one of his well known side-stepping remarks, told me that Victoria possessed a very fine harbor but that just then the government was retrenching. On the Newmarket Canal at present the Dominion government is carrying on a work which, when complete, will save the few farmers of the district the sum of \$8,000 a year, at a cost to the country of \$50,000 a year. In this canal at present they cannot obtain water, and when this question was brought up in parliament the minister of railways had the absolute gall to reply that canals were sometimes served by artesian wells. In Kingston the government is putting up eight double houses for the accommodation of officers' servants at a cost of over \$100,000. They are spending \$1,200,000 in Manitoba on a scheme which will result in bringing cordwood into Winnipeg at a cheaper rate than prevails at present.

### More Promises Broken

"You all know about the Indian reserve question, and I am afraid I cannot tell you what will be done. We were promised legislation last session by the minister who represents this province, but it was never introduced."

Alluding to the question of naval defence, Mr. Barnard pointed out that Hon. Mr. Foster's resolution had been drawn up before the German scare. The attitude of the Conservative party was that the Dominion should make some contribution towards naval defence. In one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in the house, Mr. Foster pointed out that if the government wished to make a contribution of one or two Dreadnoughts, or a sum of money, they would meet with no opposition from the Conservative side of the house. Mr. Barnard was fortunate enough to be able to speak on this question. There was never any doubt he said, in his mind of the feeling of the people of Victoria and British Columbia on this question, and he believed the same feeling prevails throughout the prairies, as well as in the greater part of Ontario. With regard to the resolution it was a disappointment to the Conservative party, which, however, felt that it would never do for the Conservatives to force the government to a division on the question, as it might have a bad effect on the empire. That is the reason of the resolution taking the form it did.

Concluding, Mr. Barnard said that he was proud and gratified at the great confidence which the city of Victoria had shown in him and he promised to do his best to deserve it. His speech was greeted with prolonged cheers.

### Premier's Tribute

In moving the resolution, Premier McBride said that he was sorry that Colonel Prior was not present at the meeting. The Colonel had asked him to say how sorry he was that it was impossible for him to be present. He also expressed regrets for Hon. Mr. Tatlow, who for urgent reasons, was unable to be present. The Premier stated that it was to him a matter of great pride to be taking part in this meeting, as a member of the party. Mr. Barnard had not been able to get all that Victoria wanted, it was perhaps on account of the side of the house on which he sat. They were all able to bear witness that he had ever been mindful of the responsibilities in connection with the rights and needs of the city and of the province of British Columbia. All through the session Mr. Barnard had lost no opportunity of speaking on behalf of Victoria, and he now stands more strongly entrenched in the favor of the people of this city. The Conservative representation from British Columbia was a strong one. Each one appeared to know that he had been sent to speak for British Columbia. In spite of the large majority and the influence which time and prestige have given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier these members from British Columbia were never afraid to stand up and speak where the interests of the province were at stake. "While I have every praise for the Conservatives who previously represented us at Ottawa, they were never as a body when there were so many large questions affecting the province on the tapis. There is the question of better terms, which you all know is so vital to the province. And there is the Chinese question. These and many other issues of British Columbia have found their way into the hearts of the people of Canada. I remember the forecasts last October that the Conservatives would win the entire seven seats in British Columbia. Well, we won five, in spite of the fact that two of these elections were deferred. If there had been a straight fight in Nanaimo, we should have had Mr. Shepherd forming one of the solid six at Ottawa. Next time we will get seven Conservative members in the house."

At this point a member of the audience asked the premier what was being done towards the settlement of the fishery question. Premier McBride replied that had a Conservative government been in power the question would have been settled long ago. He went on to tell how Dr. Starr Jordan and Prof. Prince, the former representing the United States and the latter Canada, were in conference on this important subject, and as soon as the report of this commission is published a settlement might be expected. This matter was one of extreme seriousness for British Columbia. Tremendously important interests were involved. "I hope and pray," said the premier, "that the result may be satisfactory. The provincial government has acquainted Professor Prince with its views on the subject. We want white fishermen protected on the Fraser, we don't want American fishermen depriving British men of their rights on our coast."

The premier's interlocutor here asked why American vessels were allowed to enter Canadian ports. "Mr. Templeman," said the premier, "will be here in a few days, and he is the man to whom you should address that question. This condition of af-

(Continued on Page 16.)



Everybody Smokes Old Chum.

The Annual Meeting of the

## Victoria Liberal Conservative Association

Will be held in the Institute Hall

Wed., June 16th, '09

at 8 p. m.

BUSINESS: Election of Officers.

G. H. BARNARD, M.P., Pres.  
W. H. PRICE, Secy.  
June 5, 1909.

Miss Jesse and Miss Ure, of Kingston street school, took their pupils up the Gorge yesterday for a picnic. A very pleasant time was spent by the little folk. Mr. Pollock, principal of South Park school, and his class went up in boats and spent a most enjoyable afternoon.

## The Best Equipped Men's Store in Victoria

## RACE VISITORS

Is your tailor giving you satisfaction in the way of quality, fit, style and price? We'll wager you are paying anywhere from \$20 to \$45 for your made-to-order suit, and we would like to show you our

## Twentieth Century Brand of Clothing Per Suit \$15 to \$35

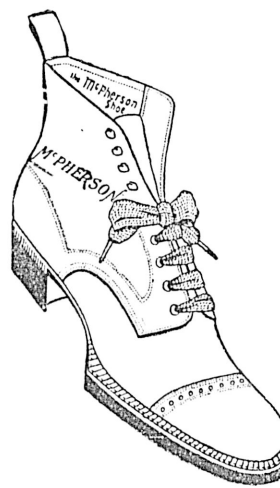
Absolutely and infinitely superior to any other ready-to-wear attire on the market and fully equal to any high-class custom tailoring only procurable at much higher prices.



**WILSONS**  
MEN'S FURNISHERS

JAS. H. TOMLINSON, GOVERNMENT STREET, OPPOSITE SPENCER'S

# TOMLINSON'S SHOE STORE

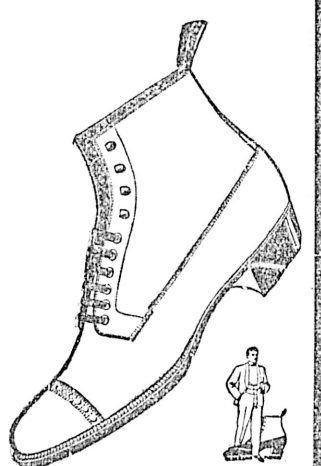


You may have a certain idea in your head about what \$5 and \$5.50 stands for in a pair of shoes. If you have, forget it. If you can't get rid of it, come in here, and see these, were selling for \$5 and \$5.50. They'll change your mind. They're particularly good shoes made for us exclusively by the

## 'Walk-Over'

people, they represent the leather, shoemaking and style that great resources can crowd together for—

**\$5 and \$5.50**



You'll never spend the same amount of money to such good advantage as now and here. New colors, new models. Our Ladies' shoes are a big choice of the finest make in America, the

## DOROTHY DODD SHOE

in all shades and colors. Stylish pumps, and cool, comfortable low-cut Oxford shoes.



OUR RANGE OF CANVAS AND THE NEW SORENTO DUCK, in all colors, from \$1.50 to...\$3.00

A Special line of MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS, in Black and Tan and Chocolate, from, per pair .....\$1.00

But you'll have to come in and see them to appreciate the values



**Jas. H. Tomlinson & Co.**

(Successors to Ideal Shoe Store)

Government Street, Opposite Spencer's

BOX 290

THE COLONIST HAS ALL THE NEWS



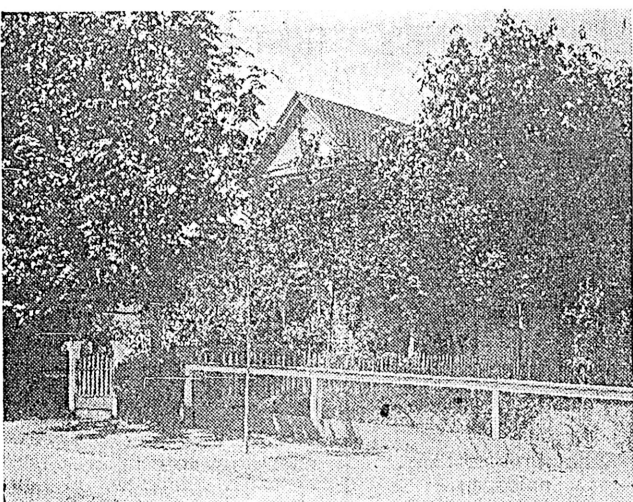
## For The Races

This gala season calls for the newest ideas in shirts. One visit here will prove conclusively that we lead with the finest stock of Men's Furnishings in Western Canada. Nothing smarter for "the lawn" than our special OUTING SHIRTS, dainty garments of white silk, white crepe, or white duck.

**F. A. GOWEN** Amalgamated with **T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.**  
The Gentlemen's Store - 1112 Government Street

## THE GRIFFITH CO.

Room 11, Mahon Building Tel. 1452  
REALTY TIMBER INSURANCE



## Two-Story House of Eight Rooms

strictly modern, in midst of shade trees and shrubbery. Over 20 fruit trees.  
Between Oak Bay avenue and Willows car lines. No. 1612 Richmond avenue. Lot 60 x 135 feet.  
Desirable lots taken in part payment or substantial cash payment and terms at 7 per cent. interest.

**Price \$3650**

## MUSIC AND DRAMA

### "Too Much Johnson"

The Edmund Gardiner company's play for this week is one of the greatest fun makers on the boards. In this respect it probably shares the honors with "A Night Off," which was played by the same company the week before last. However, it is quite of a different style, the fun arising chiefly from the extraordinary complications developed by the plot.

One of the chief characters is Augustus Billings, whose efforts to avoid his mother-in-law end in disaster. For this reason he makes frequent trips to an imaginary plantation in Cuba, but unfortunately on one occasion his immediate female relatives elect to accompany him. He has to go, but remembering that he has a friend in Cuba who really has a plantation there, he thinks he sees his way out.

Here complications develop. Counting on arranging all with his friend in two minutes conversation, he alludes to him as the overseer, and speaks of him as Johnson. When they arrive he finds that his friend has sold out to a man of the name of Johnson, to whom explanations are futile. But this is not the only trouble. The real Johnson has arranged to marry the daughter of a Mr. Faddish whom he has never seen. They come a day after the same bout as Billings, and Mr. Johnson mistakes Mrs. Billings for the girl he is to marry.

Here it likewise appears that Mr. Billings has been a bit of a dog. He was caught in a furious flirtation with a French lady, and her husband, Monsieur Leon d'Athis, has been looking for him ever since. He hears that Billings is on the steamer and his efforts to locate him are screamingly funny. Finally they all arrive at the plantation together, and Johnson thinks that they are all crazy. He puts them all to work at various mental tasks, and eventually the affair works out. How, must be seen on Tuesday night. It is a screamingly funny play which theoretics cannot afford to miss. The part of Billings is played by Mr. Houston, a clever young comedian who will be seen by a Victoria audience for the first time on Tuesday night.

On Monday night the Edmund Gardiner company will play "A Night Off" at Nanaimo, the Victoria theatre being occupied that evening by the Merry Widow. Manager Cole of the Nanaimo theatre has seen their work at the local theatre and has made Mr. Gardiner a handsome offer for his company on the nights when the Victoria theatre is engaged by previously booked traveling shows. Although Mr. Gardiner would have preferred to give his company a rest on these nights, Mr. Cole's offer was too liberal to be refused and he has agreed to play at the coal metropolis.

### "The Merry Widow"

Since the phenomenal success of Franz Lehár's brilliant opera, "The Merry Widow," seen here tomorrow night, a success which has never been duplicated or approached even by the memorable productions of Gilbert & Sullivan's hitherto unsurpassable comic operas, interest in Maxim's the famous cafe of Paris, has been stimulated in this country both among the traveled and the untraveled.

Maxim's is a place by itself, unique and essentially Parisian. There is nothing just like it anywhere else in the world, and in Paris itself is distinctive. It could not be even successfully imitated in the United States, because the atmosphere and temperature would be lacking. It needs a Latin people to give it just the spirit it has, and the Anglo-Saxon is lacking in that peculiar phase of vivacity.

Primarily it is a cafe like many others, but with a distinctly good and justly famous cuisine and wine cellar. In many respects it does not differ essentially from the multitude of first class cafes in Paris. But Maxim's is not only a first class cafe, but something more, much more. There is an indescribable air of jollity and good fellowship about it. The atmosphere is allowed, but this rarely degenerates into licentiousness, and although there is doubtless plenty of wickedness underlying all the gaiety, there is little or no vulgarity. What there is of that is mainly contributed by foreigners. No one claims that the Parisians are devoid of vice, but they certainly know how to veil it in a sort of delicacy.

Those Americans who go to Maxim's expecting and hoping perhaps to be shocked are liable to come away with a sense of disappointment. The wit and the clever double entendre naturally escape most of them. The "argot" slang of Paris is constantly clanging, and even if one is a good French scholar he needs to live in Paris all the year around to keep in touch with the varying phraseology.

Today it is no longer necessary to take a long and expensive journey to feast one's ears and eyes with the entrancing delight of Maxim's. "The Merry Widow" reproduces the celebrated cafe in all its froth, all its gaiety, all its ineffable charm. The third act is an exact replica of it in locale, in environment, and the producers have even caught to a remarkable degree its elusive atmosphere.

### New Grand Theatre

There was never a good entertainment but what there was another equally as good to follow at the Grand theatre, and for the coming week Sullivan & Considine are sending here an act that has been one of the biggest successes of the season on the road. The act referred to is Frank Bacon, the celebrated character comedian, who will appear supported by Beside Stuart Bacon and Jane Jeffery, in the quaint and humorous commedietta, "An Easy Liar," the story of which, as gathered from the title, holds boundless opportunity for the ingenuity and ability of the accomplished comedian. Supporting the big act is the Ramsey sisters in a musical turn. They are billed as the merry musical misses and the part of a messenger boy falls to the smaller of the pair. The act has plenty of comedy, but its strong part is the musical entertainment.

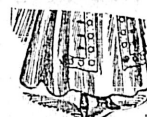
For the lovers of the American ragtime, Gillian and Murray, the real ragtimers, will appear in representative of the colored people of the south. The act comes well spoken of and the songs and comedy are new and well done.

A musical novelty act is in the hands of the Kinsners, two people, and the "Crescent of the Bounding Wire," are the sensation of the bill.

Thomas J. Price's song this week is "When the Nightingales are Nesting, Sweet Marie," for which the illustrated pictures are excellent. The French motion pictures are the latest imported, and the Grand orchestra has classic selections.

**Campbell**  
"THE FASHION CENTRE"

Everything Ready-to-Wear  
for Ladies, Misses and  
Children



All "CAMPBELL" Costumes are hand-tailored from end to end!

# "Princess" Gowns

FOR THE WOMAN of refinement and good taste our showrooms and windows offer an ever-changing, encyclopedic display of "le dernier cri" in the realm of fashion. If you want to know "what is what" on the "Boulevard des Italiens," in "Hyde Park," or on Broadway, please consult our showrooms, for you are always a welcome guest. This week we are exhibiting a superb array of "Princess Gowns" in satin-finished cloths, wool backed satin, and summer silks exquisitely fashioned by world-renowned costumiers, and finished with those subtle, dainty touches which only a master-hand knows how to apply. These are most exclusive gowns—there are no two alike—yet the prices are by no means exclusive, for by our system of giving "THE GREATEST VALUE AT THE LEAST POSSIBLE COST" we are able to sell these beautiful gowns at prices ranging from \$35 down to \$16.50.



## Gloves

DENT'S SPECIAL, a kid glove of reputation, at, per pair .....\$1.00  
DENT'S TEN BUTTON KID, in smart tans, arrow-stitched, at .....\$2.50  
FOWNES' NEW SHADES IN KID GLOVES—These are the very latest new glove colors. Our price....\$1.25  
FOWNES' FABRIC GLOVES, in all the new and old shades, at 75c and....50c  
ENGLISH CAPE GLOVES, very smart and up-to-date. Our price....\$1.00

## Feather Boas

OUR PARISIAN feather boas cover a wide range of color-tones, in fact we can match or harmonize most modern costume-colors, and the feathers used in our boas are specially selected. Prices range from \$25 down to...\$4.75



## Touring Coats

THE FACT that we carry a large range of BURBERRY'S, ACQUASCUTUM and HEPTON'S motoring, touring and driving coats, at very moderate prices, should interest TOURISTS.



## Sunshades

FOR THE RACES—Very dainty parasols in delicate blues, pinks and white silk, attractively finished with chiffon frills, edged with real lace at the top. \$5.00  
PARISIAN PARASOLS in beautiful art tinted silks panelled with hand-embroidered floral medallions \$6.75

### SPECIAL

PARASOLS in silk, satin and satinetto, in all the latest shades, daintily decorated and trimmed. Regular prices are from \$1.75 to \$2.50; but we are running them as a RACE SPECIAL at the absurdly low price of—

**\$1.25**

**Campbell**  
"THE LADIES' STORE," 1010 GOVERNMENT ST.

Stewart Williams. E. E. Hardwick.

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.  
Duly instructed by George Phillips Esq., Admiralty Agent, will dispose of by Auction on

**Tuesday, June 15th**  
Commencing at 10:30 a. m.

—AT—  
THE NAVAL YARD, ESQUIMALT,  
A Quantity Of

## NAVAL STORES

Cartridge Cases, Copper, Brass, Rope,  
Electro-Plated Ware, Tents, Etc.,

Including self acting and screw cutting lathe (in good order) screwing machine, bolt and nut "Whitworth" Standard, to screw from 1-4 inch to 1-2 inch, by John Lang & Sons of England, 3-4 ton copper, 3-4 ton brass, 400 4-inch shells, 350 three pound shells, 6 tons of rope, a large quantity of electric plated ware, iron drums, casks, brass lamps, seven pounder gun on carriage, complete; a quantity of flags and bunting, library (consisting of about 700 volumes). Standard works, table cutlery, table clothes and serviettes, flannel and serge, a quantity of canvas hose with couplings, wire rope, ammunition boxes, copper, hot water cans, 500 pounds biscuits, 1,500 pounds marmalade, one ton of flour, Reg. curtains, boots, oil skins, serge tunics, hats, razors, 1,000 pounds zinc plates, shovels, anchor, a quantity of leather boat fenders, 16 lamps, Massey's log, 4 marquees, 16 circular tents, 75,455 Snider cartridges and other goods too numerous to mention.

Purchasers will have to pay customs duties on all articles liable to same.

On view Monday, June 14th.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

**H. W. Davies, M.A.A.**  
AND SONS

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUATORS  
1219 Douglas St. and 742 Fort St.

Duly instructed by the Executors of the late Mrs. J. Dunsmuir to sell by

## Auction

On  
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday  
**June 21, 22 & 23**  
1 p.m. Each Day

On view Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the week previous, from 1 o'clock till 5 o'clock.

Catalogues, at 25c each, and full particulars can be obtained from

**H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A.**  
AND SONS  
THE AUCTIONEERS  
Office, 1219 Douglas Street

## Maynard & Son

AUCTIONEERS.

Instructed, we will sell at Salesroom, 1314 Broad Street, on

**Tuesday, 2 p.m.**

## Consignment of Dry Goods

Consisting of  
Art muslin, venetian cloth, unbleached cotton, table damask, glass cloth, organdy, black muslin, outing flannel, cretonne, ticking, black denim, black satcen, dress gingham, flannelette, white duck, tweed suit length, meltons, serge dress goods, cloths, knives, white blankets, grey blankets, comforters, toilet soap, extra fine leather valises, mirrors, white plique skirts, garter elastic, hat pins, men's ties, sport cotton, buckramette, hair-pin cases, shell hair-pins, dress buttons, white hercules braid, valencienne and torchon lace, satin ribbon, lace black and tan hose, child's black hose, lace and muslin summer underwear, mosquito netting, alpaca coats and vests, tweed pants, assorted quilts, fine lace curtains, towels, handkerchiefs, socks, men's white shirts, men's white duck vests, etc.

MAYNARD & SON, AUCTIONEER

### LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

I, John Irving, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as Goldstream House, situated at Goldstream in the district of Esquimalt.  
(Signed) JOHN IRVING.  
Dated this 19th May, 1909.

## Furniture For Sale

Big Reductions. Removing to 301 Yates, corner of Quadra.  
Call and see our Snaps at 1211 Blanchard.

**BUTLER**  
Telephone A1340  
1211 BLANCHARD

## DAHLIAS

All the latest and best varieties. Good healthy stock.

**JAY & CO.**  
Broad street. Victoria, B.C.

## COMFORTABLE Rattan Chairs

WE HAVE JUST PLACED IN STOCK new arrivals in RATTAN CHAIRS, the comfortable kind, well and strongly made and artistic in design. RATTAN FURNITURE is cool and comfortable, just the thing for the hot summer season for the parlor, porch or lawn. Come early and get first choice of this new importation.

No. 380—Large fancy sea grass chair, rounded back, well braced. Suitable for the parlor— Cash Price \$5.40	No. 390—Arm Chair, high back, closely woven and very comfortable chair— Cash Price \$5.85	No. 377—Large Arm Chair, sloping back and closing back and closely woven below seat. Well braced— Cash Price \$6.30	No. 471—Extra large Rattan Lounging Chair, enclosed base, a very useful and comfortable style— Cash Price \$8.10
---	--	--	---



We are showing very complete lines of Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Oilcloths and Japanese Matting, etc., suitable for summer use, priced very moderately



## SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas Street

Near City Hall

Phone 718

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Isabel McLean, of Vancouver, spent some days in Victoria last week. Miss McLean is editing the booklet which the Women's Council of Van-

couver are preparing for presentation to the visiting delegates from the Quinquennial. . . . Mrs. C. D. Miller and family have gone down to camp at Foul Bay for several weeks.

Listed among the California visitors who are making an extended stay in town are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pinke, Miss Lois Pinke, and Mr. Fred Pinke, Jr., of Alameda; Mr. Frank Halgis, of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lafferty, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lehmann, of Redlands.



## The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability  
27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

## The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 55 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year . . . . . \$5.00  
Six months . . . . . 2.50  
Three months . . . . . 1.25  
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, June 13, 1909.

### THE COURT OF APPEAL

It is officially given out that the provincial government has notified the Ottawa authorities that the act providing for a Court of Appeal in this province will be brought into effect in August next. A long notice has been given so that the Dominion government may have ample time to determine upon the constitution of the court's personnel. The establishment of this court is a matter of very great importance not only to the people of British Columbia, but to all persons, who may have business connections in this province. It is not a subject for the exercise of party patronage, and it is with much satisfaction that we have observed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier on several recent occasions has followed the example of his distinguished predecessor, Sir John Macdonald, and disregarded party lines in making judicial appointments. We think we voice the opinions of the very great majority of the people of the province, and certainly of the whole legal profession, when we say that the best available men, irrespective of their political associations, ought to be placed upon the Court of Appeal. In regard to other public offices the Colonist has foreborne expressing any opinions, realizing that men can be found in any dominant political party well fitted for the ordinary run of civil service appointments; but the judiciary stands upon another footing. No suspicion of political partisanship ought to find a place in determining appointments to the bench; for it is above all things desirable that the public should have that confidence in the courts of the country, which will come from a knowledge that the appointing power has been influenced by no other considerations than the merits of the appointees. We are sure that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will appreciate this view of the case, and that in making the appointments to the Court of Appeal he will not hesitate to go outside of the party of which he is the leader, if by so doing he can secure to the public the services of men in whose fitness for the high positions, to which they shall be named, the public will have the utmost confidence.

### QUESTIONS TO BE SETTLED.

The announcement is made elsewhere that Mr. Hugh A. McLean, Deputy Attorney-General, will go to Ottawa shortly in connection with the legal questions involved in the provincial claims respecting the fisheries and the Indian Reserves. When Mr. Bowser was at Ottawa some months ago he had a consultation with Mr. Aylesworth upon these points. Up to that time it had been impossible to reach any understanding with the Department of Justice. An attempt had been made to get some of the points determined through the local courts, and this doubtless materially assisted the Attorney-General in reaching a satisfactory conclusion in his negotiations with the Minister of Justice. It was arranged between these gentlemen that the disputed points shall be submitted in the first place to the Supreme Court of Canada and shall be taken at once to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, so that an authoritative decision, binding on all parties, may be come to. A Liberal contemporary a few days ago advised the local government to take the course that is to be followed. It seems somewhat extraordinary that such "advice" should have been given, seeing that the course had already been determined upon. In view of the fact that one of the federal ministers controls the paper in question, the conclusion seems irresistible that communications, which ought to have been treated as confidential until the time came to act upon them, have been given out in order that an opponent of the provincial government might appear to be pointing out to it the line of policy which ought to be adopted. This is not the first occasion upon which an incident of that kind has occurred.

There will be great satisfaction at the termination to which Mr. Bowser has been able to bring the negotiations between the two governments. He has devoted a great deal of attention to the questions involved in the fisheries and the reserves, and has the case for the province very well in hand indeed. He seems to have met with no serious difficulty when he came into personal touch with the Minister of Justice. It seems to have been a case of two lawyers endeavoring to come to the best conclusions as to how certain important legal questions could be most promptly and satisfactorily disposed of. The best way of doing this has been adopted,

and in the course of a short time these troublesome matters will be out of the way so far as the rights of the two governments are concerned. The provincial government has acted wisely in sending Mr. McLean to Ottawa on this business. He has the two subjects at his fingers' ends and will be of the greatest possible assistance to the Attorney-General and any other counsel who may be retained.

### AN EMPIRE NUMBER.

It is a notable thing that on May 24, the London Times, departed from its customary style and issued what may be called justly an empire number. It contains 72 pages devoted wholly to imperial matters, except such part as is given up to advertisements, which is much the smaller portion of the issue. It is illustrated with maps showing the extent of the empire or giving details of various parts of it. Two pages, fronting each other, are devoted to official statements regarding the several provinces of Canada with reproductions of characteristic pictures. There are other pictures of Canadian scenes, and a number representing other parts of the Empire. The Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern have large illustrated advertisements. The reading matter is very interesting. The opening article is a letter from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain congratulating the Times upon having determined to mark Empire Day with a notable publication and expressing his well known sentiments with his well known vigor. Then follows a two-column article on "The Empire in 1909"; then in order, one of three columns on "The Principles of Foreign Policy"; then comes articles on "The Treaty Making Power"; "Canada's Position," "From Conference to Conference," "Imperial Defence" (six columns); "The Naval Question in Canada" (two columns); "The Military Defence of the Empire" (four columns); "The South African Constitution" (four columns); and then a series of shorter articles. Viscount Milner comes next with a six-column article on "Commercial Relations," and then seven columns are devoted to Australia, South Africa and New Zealand in their attitude towards preferential trade. Six columns are given up to India, and then come a series of long articles on various imperial subjects. Seven columns are devoted to "The Investment of Capital Within the Empire." Wheat and gold production are given a good deal of space, and several columns are devoted to sport. From the point of view of Canadian newspapers the articles are very long. Viscount Milner's article, for example, would fill two pages of the Colonist, and that on the "Investment of Capital" would fill more than two Colonist pages. Their great length makes the reproduction of most of the articles quite out of the question, and being printed in newspaper form they cannot very conveniently be preserved. This is to be regretted, for such casual examination as has been possible on short notice shows that they contain very much both useful and interesting. But apart from the merits of the articles, apart from the striking character of the maps and the representative character of the pictures, the issue is of great importance. It cannot fail to produce a profound impression upon the minds of thousands of people in the United Kingdom and make the Empire seem much more real to them than it has hitherto.

### SIGNALLING TO MARS

Scientific folk make some funny mistakes sometimes. Professor Pickering has had all the world talking about his plan to make a huge mirror and signal with it to Mars; but a practical sort of a chap, who knows all about heliographing, has knocked the professor out by saying that his \$100,000 mirror will not signal any better or any further than a five-cent shaving glass. The latter will reflect a single image of the sun, and that is all the biggest mirror that can be made will do. The heliographer recommends the professor to buy up a lot of shaving glasses, or better still to get a lot of scraps from looking-glass makers, and station about 5,000 soldiers on a prairie in Texas and have them flash signals in a direction that will point to Mars. In this way he thinks possibly a sufficiently brilliant reflection might be secured to reach the neighboring planet.

But suppose it were to be found possible to send a signal to Mars, what then? Some one has said that the most useless thing in the world is winking at a girl in the dark, because, although you may know you are doing it, she doesn't. That's the way with signalling to Mars. The signaller may know he is doing it, but the signallees may remain in blissful ignorance. Let us suppose that Professor Pickering flashed a light to Mars. Let us suppose that there are intelligent beings in that planet. How would the Professor know that they had received his message? When we talk about signalling to another planet, we assume that there are beings on that planet who have telescopes powerful enough to see the signals, and who would be prepared in some way to answer them. There is no reason for supposing such beings to be inhabiting the planet Mars. A great deal of pseudo-science has been published about the ruddy planet, and especially about its so-called canals. One writer recently suggested that these canals were devices intended to attract the attention of people on the earth, and that the least we could do would be to send them some message in return. Unfortunately no one knows that there are any canals on Mars. There are certain markings,

which may be canals and may be something very different. We might just as well talk of signalling to the centre of Greenland's icy mountains on the off-chance that there might be some one there to receive the message, understand it and reply to it. Not very long ago a bright spot was said to be visible on the edge of the Moon's disc, and straightway some ingenious person said that the people who live on the other side of the Moon had rigged up a huge mirror, so as to be able to see the earth. A good deal that passes for science in a popular way is chiefly tommy-rot.

The question is not: Has Victoria enough water for present purposes? but: Has the city enough available for the growth that is in progress?

The crop report from Saskatchewan is highly satisfactory both in respect to acreage and general condition.

Once more wireless telegraphy has achieved a great triumph in rescuing precious lives that otherwise might have been victims of the merciless sea.

Congratulations to Mr. Robert Powell and his relatives upon his admission to the English bar. May he be as successful in his profession as he has been in manly sports.

The Mexican government contemplates public ownership of all public services, such as street railways and electric light plants in the cities. The plan to be adopted will be to buy up a majority of the stock of all the companies.

The Edmonton Bulletin says the crop prospects in that part of Alberta are very satisfactory. After a brief review of the situation it says: "It is safe to say that even the West never had a more favorable growing season, and that crops generally are quite abreast of the average, despite the delay due to the backward spring."

The dinner given by the British government to the members of the Press Conference seems to have been a very impressive function. The indirect influence of this gathering of newspaper men seems likely to be very great, especially because it will lead the people of the United Kingdom to think more about the British Dominions beyond the seas.

The new Turkish regime does not propose that Greece shall have possession of Crete, as seemed at one time probable. The island has been held by Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy under an arrangement which expires on July 31st. The Turks then propose to occupy it, and declare their readiness to fight all comers, if necessary.

We had a telegram from Vancouver yesterday morning saying that a custom house officer had been placed upon the steamer Squid so as to permit bait to be sold to foreign fishermen in Canadian waters. Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., telephones us that the officer has been placed on the steamer to prevent bait being sold to foreigners. We gladly make the correction.

Our friend the Vancouver World emits a very formidable protest against any delay in establishing the Court of Appeal. Before our contemporary was moved to this expression of opinion the provincial government had determined to bring the act into force. Our contemporary will have to extract comfort from reflecting upon the synchronous action of great minds.

Hon. Thomas Taylor, Minister of Public Works, assured the Sooke Development League that the surveys now in progress are intended to facilitate the settlement of the country. There has been so much misrepresentation of the policy of the government in respect to Crown lands, and so many false statements regarding the opportunities for settlers to secure homes in the province, that Mr. Taylor's statement, although not new, is very timely.

The suggestion having been made that Mr. R. L. Borden should be invited to take part in the Imperial defence conference, the Ottawa Free Press says: "It would be a pleasant sequel to the joint unanimous resolution of the House of Commons, and would make it certain that whatever decision may be reached should be lifted once and for all out of the arena of party politics." There are some people who would think such an innovation an abomination; but Mr. Borden is a salaried officer of the Dominion, and the country has a right to his services in any non-political capacity. He is to be in England at the time of the conference, and doubtless if he were asked to attend he would do so.

When one examines the streets that have been paved with wooden blocks, the thoughts arise that, if this material could be perfected, nothing would be better for the purpose. It is clean, as nearly noiseless as any paving can be, is easy on horses and exceedingly pleasant for vehicular traffic. It also has the advantage of being a local product. Now we do not make these remarks for the sake of adding to the difficulties of the city engineer or with the view of proffering any advice. It seems only right, however, now that paving is occupying so much attention, to say that the criticism directed against the wooden blocks has been a great deal too severe, and that there has been a disposition to condemn them, which seems to us to have been hasty. If the new crooked block pavements are equal to what is expected of them, nothing better can be proposed for certain parts of the city at least.

## FURNISHING NEW HOMES A SPECIALTY WITH US

**T**HE FURNISHING of new homes—homes of newly-weds—is a specialty with us, and our long experience makes us better able to properly do this important work than any other Western establishment. Prospective brides and grooms are invited to visit this store. Come in and the services of experienced men are at your service. Any articles that are chosen may be set aside for delivery upon notice from you. We promise you only goods of reliable quality at prices that compare most favorably with any quoted elsewhere and you can get every home furnishing need right here. Pleased to have you come, if only to look,

## HERE ARE THREE SPLENDID SECOND FLOOR OFFERINGS

**D**RAPERY offerings of exceptional merit are offered in these three lines chosen from the drapery stock. Each has its own particular special place in the home and no other material can better fill that place. We would like to have every Victorian homekeeper acquainted with our drapery store, so ask you to come in and see these offerings.

### UNFADABLE CURTAININGS

We are sole Victoria agents for the famous Sundour Unfadable Curtainings. These materials are guaranteed not to fade in strongest sunlight. Some handsome styles suitable for casement curtains are shown. See the offerings from, per yard—

40c

### GLAZED CHINTZ

Glazed Chintz is a desirable material for loose covers, etc. Price is reasonable and the work may be done by our own men or by your own good self. Many make handsome lamp shades from this material. Pleased to have you come in and inspect it. Per yard,

50c

### ALL WOOL HOMESPUNS

Here is something "different" for furniture coverings or curtains. These homespuns come in art shades and are very attractive. They are becoming very popular with many and we believe you'll be pleased with them. No trouble to show you. 50 inches wide. Per yard, from—

\$2.00

## A QUARTETTE OF HANDSOME "WHITNEY" GO-CARTS



RECLINING FOLDING GO-CART. PRICE, \$14.

Body, reed, varnished. Mattress cushion. Hood, sliding, tan leather cloth. Gear is all steel, four 10-inch rubber tire wheels. Patent wheel fastener. Dark green enamel finish.

**EXTRA PARTS**  
Such as Wheels, Tires, Springs, Parasols, etc., ALWAYS IN STOCK



RECLINING FOLDING GO-CART. PRICE, \$16.

Body, reed, varnished. Upholstered sides and mattress cushion. Lace parasol. Gear is all steel, four 12-inch rubber tire wheels. Patent wheel fastener. Foot brake. Patent folding cross reach. Dark green enamel finish. Enamelled push bar.



RECLINING GO-CART. PRICE, \$18.

Body is reed, varnished; sides upholstered; has mattress cushion, lace parasol. Gearing is all steel, four 16-in. rubber tire wheels. Whitney patent anti-friction wheel fastener and foot brake. Green enamel finish.



RECLINING FOLDING GO-CART. PRICE, \$25.

Body is reed, varnished; sides upholstered; has mattress cushion; lace parasol. Gear is all steel; four 12x1 1/2 in. rubber tire wheels; patent wheel fastener, foot brake. Patent folding cross reach. Dark green enamel finish. Enamelled push bar.

OTHER "WHITNEY" GO-CARTS AND CARRIAGES \$3.75 TO \$50

## NEW ARRIVALS IN ATTRACTIVE OFFICE DESKS

FLAT TOP DESK, made of selected quartered oak, finished in golden, the top being very highly polished. This desk has nine drawers on each side, and the top is of such liberal proportions as to give ample room for two to work at it. Price.....\$55.00

STANDING DESKS are also among the new arrivals, and we have a very fine desk style in selected golden oak, with 3 drawers and top shelf and foot rail, which we offer in the 8-ft. size at \$38.00 and in 6-ft. size for .....\$30.00

EARLY ENGLISH FINISHED DESK, made of oak and is a roll top style of medium size. This desk is of the sanitary style, the desk proper being raised from the floor on legs, preventing the accumulation of dust beneath the desk. Finely finished throughout. Priced at, each.....\$36.00

TYPEWRITER DESKS. In these we now have a very complete showing. These desks have many special features which make them desirable for well-equipped offices. Prices range from \$35.00 to.....\$16.00

## Some Attractive Patterns in First Quality Linoleums



Let us show you some very attractive patterns in linoleums and oilcloths suitable for your kitchen, bathroom, hall or dining-room floors. We have lately added many new pieces to our stocks and are prepared with an unusually wide range of first quality goods.

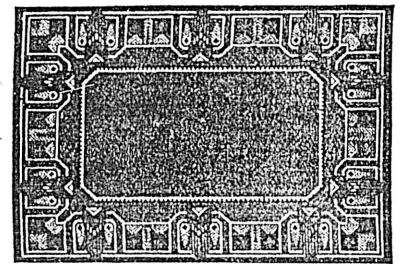
We import these linoleums direct from the best British makers and buying in large quantities to supply our large wholesale trade, we secure very favorable pricings. Result is we are able to offer you excellent values.

PRINTED LINOLEUMS, from per yard.....50¢  
INLAID LINOLEUMS, from per yard.....75¢  
NAIRN'S LINOLEUM REVIVOR, per tin.....50¢

## Get This \$2.00 Book Free

Our fine, large Catalogue for 1909 is printed on the finest paper. The book has almost 2,000 illustrations of good size. Every article is fully described and priced, making it an easy matter to do your shopping at home if you have this book. Send your name for a copy TODAY.

## SOME BIG REDUCTIONS IN LACE CURTAINS



**H**ERE is a grand opportunity to get some genuinely attractive curtains for little money. All our odd lines—those patterns of which we have but one to four pairs—are offered at big reductions to clear quickly.

The offerings include the left-overs from the very best selling lines and you'll find they include the very latest and best patterns. These aren't old, out-of-date designs, but the choicest creations from the foremost curtain makers of the Old World.

Reductions will range from 20 to 40 per cent from REGULAR prices. Remember the REGULAR prices are the prices at which we have sold these curtains this Spring and are not INFLATED for reduction purposes.

The offerings include such handsome creations as the Irish Filet lines—the daintiest of dainty lace curtains. If you have been wishing for some charming curtains here is a splendid opportunity to purchase at great savings. Come up to the second floor and see some of these offerings.

FURNISHERS  
OF  
CHURCHES  
SCHOOLS  
BOATS

**WEILER BROS.**  
HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862.

FURNISHERS  
OF  
HOMES  
CLUBS  
HOTELS



## That Awful Pain In the Back

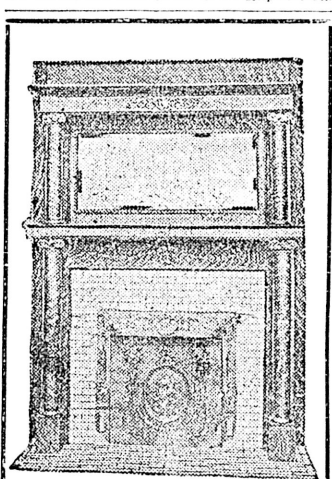
Is a Sure Sign of Congestion of the Kidneys. Take "Fruit-a-tives."

Lots of men, and women too, are limping about the house—groaning in easy chairs—tossing about the bed—because of a nagging pain in the back. The old aching-hot vinegar, porous plasters, liniments, etc.—don't do any good any more. You see, you are a bit older now. The kidneys are not as strong as they used to be. And even those "blistering" liniments and plasters won't stimulate the kidneys. Your trouble is kidney trouble. The kidneys are not diseased, they are overworked and strained. The bowels and skin—which help the kidneys to rid the system of waste matter—have not been doing their share of the work. The kidneys have had to do too much. What you need is a medicine to cure the bowels, liver and skin. This medicine must cure the constipation by acting on the liver and thus make the bowels move regularly and naturally. This medicine must heal and strengthen the kidneys, and thus relieve the congestion. "Fruit-a-tives" is this medicine. It is the most effective Kidney Remedy known, and keeps these vital organs in a vigorous, healthy condition. For aged people, for those who work hard, for tired-out women, "Fruit-a-tives" never fail to stop that severe pain in the back and build up the whole system. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



**The Perry**  
Madison St.  
& Boren Ave.  
Seattle  
Washington

Absolutely Fire-Proof  
European Plan  
The Highest Grade  
Every Modern Convenience  
Centrally located and commanding a view of the Olympic, Cascade Mountains, Mt. Rainier and Puget Sound.  
15th & McFERNAN STS.  
On direct car line to A. Y. P. Exposition.



**Mantels, Grates  
and Tiles**  
Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire  
Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nepheli Plaster,  
Paris, and manufacturers of the  
Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

**RAYMOND & SON**  
No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria B.C.

## AFTER SUFFERING TEN YEARS

**Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

MARLTON, N.J.—I feel that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me new life. I suffered for ten years with serious female troubles, inflammation, ulceration, indigestion, nervousness, and could not sleep. Doctors gave me up, as they said my troubles were chronic. I was in despair, and did not care whether I lived or died, when I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so I began to take it, and am well again and relieved of all my suffering. Mrs. George Jones, Box 40, Marlton, N.J.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case, write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

## AT THE CITY HOTELS

**At the Empress—**  
H. J. Wyatt, England.  
Mrs. H. E. Broughton, New Zealand.  
Miss Klagall, Grimsby, Eng.  
Mrs. Stanley Ripley, New York.  
Miss Ripley, New York.  
Ray N. Bosler, San Francisco.  
J. B. Johnson, Vancouver.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. David, Wyoming.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Beauchamp, Seattle.  
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. N. Heckerman, Pasco, Wash.  
C. W. Gardner, Los Angeles.  
Miss Ella Gardner, Los Angeles.  
Dr. Beck, Chicago.  
R. S. Coxon, Vancouver.  
E. J. Hafford, Hockmuck, N. J.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Vitucci, Vancouver.  
It. J. Dair, Vancouver.  
Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Krillin, Goshen, N.Y.  
C. S. Brownlee, Chicago.  
Miss Lucille Boehlder, San Antonio.  
L. G. Brocholder, San Antonio.  
E. J. Hafford, Hockmuck, N. J.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Backster, Seattle.  
Mrs. Furlonger, England.  
Miss B. McNeely, Duncan.  
Mr. and Mrs. L. G. McPhillips, Vancouver.  
C. L. Low, London, Eng.  
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Moore, Jr., Parkville.  
E. S. Divine, Oakland.  
R. Wright, San Francisco.  
H. Divine, San Francisco.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bell, London.  
Mrs. and Miss Cix, England.  
Capt. Tylda Patterson, England.  
Mrs. R. N. Wilson and daughter, Boston, Mass.  
Capt. Gillin, Ottawa.  
J. S. Simmons, Ottawa.  
H. N. Chambers, Ottawa.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Foth, Pasadena.  
E. E. P. Young, England.  
P. W. Schofield, England.  
Mrs. C. C. Clements, Vancouver.  
Miss Shirley Clements, Vancouver.  
John W. Spence, Greenwood, B. C.  
H. Daly, Vancouver.

**At the Driford—**  
E. A. Prokof, Seattle.  
Frank Clark, Montreal.  
George Clark, Montreal.  
Robert W. Gibson, Montreal.  
K. A. Smeed, Toronto.  
Jas. Brandon, Toronto.  
Mr. and Mrs. Root, Adrian Kamloops.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Warren and son, Bladina, Neb.  
Mrs. L. E. Warren, son and daughter, Bladina, Neb.  
W. Clark, Vancouver.  
E. A. Prokof, Seattle.  
R. A. Prokof, Vancouver.  
Geo. Lewis, Vancouver.  
Geo. Alden, Kingston, Ja.  
Miss G. K. Alden, Kingston, Ja.  
Miss H. Thuman, Kingston.  
Kenneth Morton, Kingston.  
A. Finlayson, Vancouver.  
C. A. Decker, Allandale, N. S.  
J. R. Pearson, Montreal.  
C. H. Curtis, Montreal.  
Miss N. Wood, Vancouver.  
W. W. West, Seattle.  
J. B. Mack, Boston.  
A. A. Bryant, Collingwood.  
C. F. Benton, Toronto.  
W. J. McCarty, Bath, Ont.  
J. H. Smith, Smith's Falls.  
J. Hagen, St. John.  
J. L. Hachler, Tacoma.  
W. S. Gibbons, Tacoma.  
C. W. Jones, Montreal.  
T. Moore, Beloit.  
C. W. Curtis, Belleville.  
G. H. Ward, New York.  
M. T. Stone, Gardner, Me.  
H. P. Gardner, Me.  
D. L. Hunt, Matsuo.  
E. C. Gilbert, Seattle.

**At the King Edward—**  
J. H. Stewart, New York.  
E. L. Stinson, Vancouver.  
E. L. Howard, Sydney.  
W. R. Dickey, England.  
J. L. Brown, Kamloops.  
Mrs. Frank Rogers, Brookline, Mass.  
A. M. Oliver, Portland.  
Mrs. Oliver, Portland.  
Rev. A. E. Alston, Norwich, Eng.  
H. Engel, Hamilton.  
M. R. Solandt, Vancouver.  
Chas. Bulmer, Vancouver.  
J. B. Brumpton, Vancouver.  
C. H. Dickie, Duncan.  
A. J. Waskett, Ladysmith.  
Mrs. Whiteside, Seattle.  
R. Cookham, Seattle.  
Robt. Stewart, Duncan.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ritchie, Ganges.  
Max Enke, Galiano Island.  
Wm. Fisher, Vancouver.  
W. H. B. Mould, North Saanich.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Mansell, Vancouver.  
T. P. Quarleson, Oxford, Holland.  
P. W. Quarleson, Oxford.  
L. J. Dube, Estevan, Sask.  
S. Higgins, Estevan.

**At the Dominion—**  
Mr. and Mrs. Axel Calson, Seattle.  
Oscar Odin, Seattle.  
C. E. S. Anderson, Seattle.

## Oculists' Prescriptions

If you have a prescription to be filled send it to me. All prescriptions are kept on file here so that if you break or lose your glasses it may be refilled quickly at any time.

Absolute accuracy in prescription filling guaranteed. I make a specialty of glasses that are becoming to the wearer. Neat mountings in gold or gold-filled at very reasonable prices.

## J. H. LePAGE

Optometrist and Optician  
1212 GOVERNMENT STREET,  
Corner Yates  
(Late of Challoner & Mitchell)

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Norris, London.  
Miss Grimsshaw, London.  
Miss Davis, London.  
A. Morris, London.  
W. E. Linn, Tod Inlet.  
Lee Rusk, Oakville.  
Mrs. Lusk, Oakville.  
P. W. Cressler, Scranton.  
Mrs. Cressler, Scranton.  
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Stoll, Scranton.  
Mary E. Stoll, Scranton.  
T. G. Stuland, Eureka, Cal.  
M. H. Stunder, Eureka.  
John Atkinson, Eureka.  
J. P. Gallagher, Eureka.  
Miss E. LeMar, Eureka.  
Miss E. McDonough, Eureka.  
Mr. and Mrs. P. Dogman, Oregon City, Cal.  
S. L. Brown, Seattle.  
Laura Matson, Minnesota.  
Mr. and Mrs. B. Henderson, Vancouver.  
Miss Henderson, Vancouver.  
Mrs. Percy and daughter, Extension.  
Mrs. Kirkwood and daughter, Extension.  
R. McLeus, Vancouver.  
E. Bell, Vancouver.  
Gordon Robson, New Westminster.  
W. A. Maynard, S. Kirk.  
J. D. Wade, Manitou.  
G. C. Woodland, Salt Spring Island.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Stickney, Toulon, Illinois.  
Miss Dossie M. Stiekony, Toulon.  
C. Smith, New Westminster.  
Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Collin, Vancouver.  
W. Harvey, Vancouver.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Johnson, Mt. Vernon, Wash.  
D. J. O'Brien, Vancouver.  
Alex McPherson, Vancouver.  
Phillip E. Brethour, Sidney.  
D. W. Rolfe, Sidney.  
H. M. Hunter, Blaine.  
T. A. Hunter, Blaine.  
K. McAskill, Ladysmith.  
H. W. Hunter, Blaine.

**At the Balmoral—**  
St. John Mullen, Metehosin.  
M. A. Ellison, Los Angeles.  
Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Collin, Ganges.  
Max Enke, Galiano Island.  
Wm. Fisher, Vancouver.  
W. H. B. Mould, North Saanich.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Mansell, Vancouver.  
T. P. Quarleson, Oxford, Holland.  
P. W. Quarleson, Oxford.  
L. J. Dube, Estevan, Sask.  
S. Higgins, Estevan.

**American Pilgrims in Rome.**  
Rome, June 12.—The Pope today received 107 American pilgrims brought to Rome by John McCrane, of Brooklyn. The party was presented by Mgr. Falconio, apostolic delegate to the United States.

## Clothes For Young Men

### YOUNG MEN—

Have voted Fit-Reform the store for natty clothes. We pay special attention to the wants of young men and always have "just the suit."

Our young men's Suits have a pedigree. They come from makers that "know how." The twists and turns of fashion are all honored—the fabrics are smart and the suits are dashing—distinctive and different.

PRICES MODERATE  
\$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 to \$35.00

But! how much figure does the figure on a swell suit cut until you see the suit to tell the story? We're always pleased to show young men "just looking."

ALLEN & CO.

## FIT-REFORM

1201 GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

## BERGMANN-TUNGSTEN LAMP

Enables us to offer  
A DEFINITE GUARANTEE  
As to hours of burning For particulars apply  
**The Boyden Economic Illumination Company**  
718 Fort St., Victoria Phone 1737

Henry  
Young  
and  
Co.



Henry  
Young  
and  
Co.

## Warm Weather Wearables

### Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves and Neckwear

A display of unusual merit. The daintiest conceits you can imagine. A truly complete assortment of these articles may be viewed at this store. You can't improve upon our prices, no matter where you shop.

### Money Saving is a Surety Here

Ladies' Cotton Vests—Each, 15c to .....**55c**  
Ladies' Lisle Vests—Each, 50c to .....**\$1.50**  
Ladies' Silk Vests—Each, \$1.25 to .....**\$2.60**  
Ladies' Cotton Combinations—Per suit, 05c, 75c and .....**90c**  
Dent's Lisle Gloves—Two done fasteners, white, grey, tans and black. Per pair .....**40c**  
Dent's Long Lisle Gloves—White, greys and tans. Pair, **75c**  
Dent's Taffeta Gloves—Short length. Per pair .....**50c**

Dent's Pure Silk Gloves—Double tips. Per pair .....**\$1.00**  
Ladies' Lisle Hose—White, black, grey, green, tan, navy and champagne. Per pair, **50c**  
Ladies' Cotton Hose—White navy and tans. Per pair, **25c**  
Children's Cotton Hose—Black and tans. Per pair, 20 to, **35c**  
Children's Lisle Hose—Black, tans and white. Per pair, 45c and .....**50c**  
Ladies Washable Neckwear and Washable Belts—A very comprehensive showing. All the newest and prettiest designs, at popular prices.



**Henry Young & Co.**  
1123 Government Street

## Western Canada Wood Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 638 VIEW STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Plant under course of erection at Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island.

**ASSETS**  
The company have acquired 55,669 acres of Pulp Land on Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island.

**WATER POWER**  
In addition to the vast Pulp Limits acquired, the company have also secured a 20,000-inch water record on Marble creek, at Quatsino Sound, capable of developing from 10,000 to 15,000 h. p. This creek derives its source from three lakes, 20 miles in length, and is thus permanent 10 year round.

**CAPACITY OF PLANT**  
The plant when fully complete will have a capacity of 600 tons of news and wrapping per week, and it is considered that we will have the pulp plant with a weekly capacity of 100 tons in operation by December 1st of this year.

**COST OF MANUFACTURE**  
With our tremendous pulp limits which enable us to secure our pulp wood at a nominal figure and splendid water power, the cost of manufacture of news and wrapping paper should not exceed \$30.00 per ton; at present news is jobbing in British Columbia at \$60.00 per ton. The freight rate in carload lots from Ontario and Quebec being \$17.00 per ton.

**LOCAL MARKETS**  
The local market of the company extends east a thousand miles to Moose Jaw and tributary region. Within the above territory the annual consumption of paper is estimated at a thousand tons exclusive of that used by printers and newspapers. The five daily papers of Victoria and Vancouver alone consume over 100 carloads of paper per year.

**FOREIGN MARKETS**  
The foreign markets of the company consist of China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii and the Philippines. In 1908 the above countries imported over \$10,000,000 worth of wood pulp and paper, principally from Norway, Sweden, Germany, Eastern United States and Eastern Canada.

**FREIGHT RATES TO ORIENT**  
A freight rate from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per ton can be secured from British Columbia to China, Japan, New Zealand and Australia, on wood pulp and paper, as against a rate of \$7.00 to \$15.00 per ton on the same commodities from Eastern Canada and Europe; being from 3,000 to 5,000 miles nearer the Oriental market than Eastern Canada or European mills, we not only are able to secure a much lower freight rate, but also a lower insurance rate.

**NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
News and wrapping paper are manufactured principally from Spruce, Hemlock, Balsam and Larch wood; one ton of chemical wood pulp requires approximately two cords of four-foot wood. At present Spruce and Hemlock wood is worth from \$8.00 to \$9.00 per cord in Eastern Canada; our facilities enable us to secure it at less than \$3.00 per cord. In 1908 the American mills were obliged to pay from \$9.00 to \$15.00 per cord.

**PROGRESS OF WORK**  
We are proceeding as fast as possible with the work. The erection of the plant has been placed under the exclusive supervision of Mr. Chas. B. Price, of Appleton, Wis., one of the most distinguished authorities on the erection of pulp and paper mills in the United States, having built more than 50 of the leading mills of the country, and he is confident at being able to have the pulp mill in operation by December 1st of this year.

**SALE OF STOCK**  
In offering the preferred stock of this corporation, we do so with a

We Now Offer for Subscription the Remainder of the First Issue of

## 300,000 PREFERENCE SHARES

IN BLOCKS OF 100 SHARES AT \$1.00 PER SHARE

PAYMENTS: FIFTEEN PER CENT ON APPLICATION, FIFTEEN PER CENT IN THIRTY DAYS

Balance, 10 per cent per month until fully paid. The Preferred Stock is entitled to a cumulative dividend of 7 per cent, payable out of the net profits of the Company before any dividend is paid on the Ordinary Stock, after a like amount has been paid on the Ordinary Stock, both Stocks thereafter participate equally.

### DIRECTORS:

COL. HENRY APPLETON, R.E., retired, Dir. British Canadian Wood & Paper Co., Ltd.  
CHARLES J. V. SPART, President Victoria Machinery Depot, Victoria.  
DR. LEWIS HALL, Mayor of Victoria, B.C.  
CHARLES LUGRIN, Editor Colonist, Victoria, B.C.  
W. K. HOUSTON, Member of W. K. Houston & Co.

JOSEPH McPHEE, General Merchant, Cumberland and Courtenay.  
F. J. MARSHALL, formerly w/ National Bank of India.  
FREDERICK APPLETON, Director M. R. Smith & Co., Ltd., Victoria.  
GREELY KOLTS, Director and Fiscal Agent British Canadian Wood Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.



## For Sale and To Rent

FOR SALE—100 acres, Esquimalt District, close to Royal Roads and Albert Head, \$20.00 per acre only.

TO RENT—Five-roomed furnished cottage on Cook Street, with all conveniences, \$25.00 per month.

Large seven-roomed house near Park and sea, \$50.00 per month. Will lease for six months.

## BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

## Visitors! Visitors! Visitors!

In this city should know that

## The Headquarters for Oriental Silks and Linens

Is 510 Cormorant Street, Opposite E. & N. Station.

Splendid new stock of Pongee Silks in all colors just in from the Orient, also beautiful hand embroidered silk goods, opera shawls and grass linen table covers in all sizes. All goods marked as low as possible. Call and see for yourselves. You cannot do better elsewhere.

NOTE THE ADDRESS

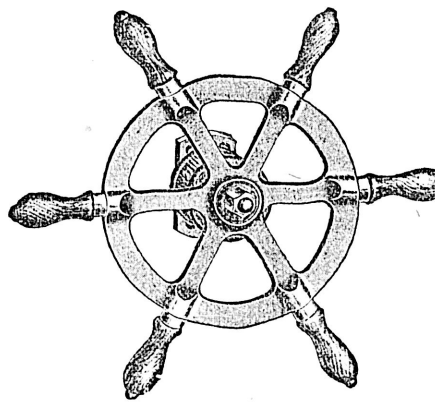
## LAUNCH FITTINGS

**YOU SHOULD SEE**

Our Stock of Launch Supplies, Both BRASS AND GALVANIZED.

Everything needed from copper nails to mooring tackle.

We recommend for finishing coat, our **ENGLISH WHITE JAPAN** Made for Yachts.



## E. B. MARVIN & CO.

The Ship Chandler, 1206 Wharf Street.

## Bicycle Bargain

SINGER GENT'S BICYCLE, only slightly soiled, for sale at great reduction.

Cushion frame, spring bar American Bicycle, cost \$65.00, only \$28.00.

Ladies' Second-hand Wheels, \$10.00 to \$25.00. Call, write or ring up phone 698.

## Thos. Plimley, Central Cycle Depot

1110 Government Street Opposite Spencer's "If You Get It At Plimley's, It's All Right."

## NEW GRAND THEATRE

SUNDAY 8.30, p. m.

## J. W. C. FEGAN, ESQ.

Philanthropist and Evangelist, of London, Eng., will give an Evangelistic Address to Men and Women.

Song Service—Good Music

## MONEY TO LOAN

On Mortgage of Victoria Real Estate, or other approved security.

A. W. JONES, LIMITED 608 Fort Street

## OUR COAL IS ALL COAL

Just a trial will convince you. It is clean; free from slate, with excellent heating qualities. Try it.

THE VICTORIA FUEL CO., 618 Troughton Avenue Phone 1377

## THE EXCHANGE

118 FORT ST.

Phone 1737

JOHN T. DEAVILLE, Proprietor.

We have several new baby carriages and folding carts we have bought very cheap and will clear at very low prices. TENTS AND CAMPING FURNITURE ALWAYS ON HAND.

Furniture and books exchanged, bought or sold on commission.

HOUSES, LOTS AND ACREAGE LISTED.

Seasonable Whitewear including undershirts, chemises, corset covers, night gowns, Leona garments and drawers. All priced low. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

## NEWS OF THE CITY

### Epworth League

At the Metropolitan Methodist Sunday schoolrooms tomorrow night, Rev. A. E. Roberts will address the Epworth League on the subject, "The Wise Use of Influence." Miss West will occupy the chair.

### Life Boat Association

The meeting of the Life Boat and Life Saving Association will be held by adjournment on Wednesday next in the committee room, city hall. His Worship the mayor will take the chair at 8 p. m. The meritorious work of the association should command a good attendance. A stirring report and appeal will be presented, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

### St. James' Guild

The ladies of St. James' Guild will hold a garden party and sale at the residence of Mrs. M. B. Smith, corner Government and Superior streets on Thursday, June 17th, from 3 to 6.30 p. m. A dainty afternoon tea will be served. Music and singing will be a feature of the entertainment. Miss Slimmer has kindly consented to read what the future holds in the plans of the curfew.

### Local Council of Women

The regular meeting of the Local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island will take place on Monday next, June 14th at 2.30 p. m. at the city hall. This meeting is important, as the final arrangements will be made for the reception of the visiting delegates from the quinquennial and a full attendance of officers, and delegates from affiliated societies is desired.

### Admitted to Bar.

Word has been received by Dr. and Mrs. Powell of the success of their son, Robert Powell, who has just passed his final examination for admission to the English bar. He has been studying at Lincoln's Inn, London, for several years and his success will be learned with pleasure by his Victoria friends.

### Pleased With Trip.

After a successful trip Lord and Lady Clanwilliam have returned to the city and are loud in their praises of the beauties of the island. They left yesterday afternoon for Vancouver on their way home. His Lordship went to Duncan and from there went up the Cowichan by boat, enjoying the excellent sport and delightful weather.

### Will Represent Province.

Hon. Thomas Taylor, minister of works and E. C. Graham, public works engineer, as representatives of this province will attend the annual convention of the Washington State Good Roads association to be held on the A. Y. P. exposition grounds from July 1 to 8. A special invitation from Samuel Hill, president of the association, was extended to the province and was readily accepted.

### Hospital Directors Meet.

The directors of the Royal Jubilee hospital met on Friday afternoon for the purpose of passing the accounts for the month of May, being the end of the financial year. The session was a short one, the directors deciding to hold the annual meeting of subscribers and donors on Tuesday, 29th inst. at the Board of Trade rooms. With the passage of the accounts the books can be closed and given to the auditor for the usual annual statement.

### Object to Pipes

Occupants of premises on Douglas street are complaining of the presence along the east side of the street of the pipes which are to be installed by the gas company, which will lay its main along that thoroughfare. There is no objection being taken to the laying of the main, but the occupants of the stores cannot see why it is necessary to allow the pipes to lie for several weeks before a start is made on putting them down.

### Daughters of Pity

The Daughters of Pity, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, will hold a garden party in the Japanese gardens, George Park, on Friday, June 18th, from 3 to 11 p. m. and ask all their friends to observe this date, and to patronise the event. During the evening, by the kindness of Mr. J. G. Brown and the First Presbyterian choir, the popular Scottish concert will be held, the proceeds from which will be devoted to the same fund.

### King's Daughters Meeting

Mr. G. C. Shaw, provincial vice-president, Mrs. E. S. Hasell, Mr. A. T. Watt, district secretary for Metichon and officers of the executive of the King's Daughters, are visiting the King's Daughters, of Cowichan, and holding a special meeting at Duncan (by invitation) the plans for the immediate establishment of the memorial convalescent home, and other matters of interest will be discussed, and a consecration service held.

### Hot Ashes Cause Blaze

A small blaze occasioned by hot ashes being placed against the wall of the woodshed gave the fire brigade a run yesterday morning at 9.45 o'clock to the residence occupied by Mrs. Gregg, 540 Burdette avenue. The damage was practically nil. While the team of the James Bay hose wagon was left standing at the scene of the blaze the horses became frightened and bolted. Beyond some damage to the harness no injury was occasioned by the runaway.

### To Investigate Complaint

On Tuesday afternoon a special meeting of the board of license commissioners will be held when the complaint made by the license inspector against the proprietors of the White Horse saloon, Humboldt street, will be investigated. It is alleged that liquor was sold to women during prohibited hours. License Inspector Handley was summoned along at the time, and though one of the proprietors attempted to keep him out of the premises the official gained entrance and discovered two young women and two men drinking in the rear.

### New Float in Position

The new float which the Victoria Yacht Club requested the city to install at the causeway has been placed in position, and is proving a decided improvement to boating facilities at that spot. The float was placed in position yesterday, and renders it much more convenient for boating parties. Heretofore, the stone steps leading to the water have, when the tide recedes, been almost impassible wading along at the time, but this drawback will no longer be experienced now that the float is in position.



## THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C. at 8 p. m. June 12, 1909.

SYNOPSIS.  
The barometer is again rising along the coast and fair weather is likely to continue. Strong northerly winds are reported on the coast from the Columbia river to California and showers have occurred in eastern Oregon and Washington. The weather in Alberta is fair and warm and showers or thunderstorms and cooler weather extends eastward to Manitoba.

### TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	51	67
Vancouver	48	66
New Westminster	48	66
Kamloops	54	80
Barkerville	42	51
Port Simpson	48	56
Calgary	42	56
Winnipeg	52	60
Portland, Ore.	52	61
San Francisco, Cal.	58	64

### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday.  
Victoria and vicinity: Moderate to fresh winds, generally fair today and Monday, stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, generally fair today and Monday, higher temperature.

### SATURDAY.

Highest	67
Lowest	51
Mean	59
Rain, trace; sunshine 11 hours, 54 minutes.	

### Takes Out Permit

George Green will erect a dwelling on Chapman street to cost \$800. A permit for the erection of the dwelling was issued yesterday by the building inspector.

For Fancy Hosiery in great variety of styles and colorings including tan, white and black, lace, cotton and lisle, also plain grey, ox-blood, navy, green, Alice blue, mauve, and maize. Prices most moderate. Qualities the best. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates St.

Special price to clear at the Beehive, Douglas street, light hair pads, regular, 25c; now 10c; a few soiled night gowns for children, half price; best quality hair switches from \$1.50; English hosiery, 25c, 35c and 50c, all guaranteed.

Bargains on Ladies' White Muslin Embroidered Waists and Underskirts—All the regular \$3.25, \$3.50 and \$4.25 styles, special price \$2.85. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.

It's Good! Try it—Bakeries Bread. The Bakeries, William street, Victoria West. Phone, 849.

## White Swan Flyer

Leaves Causeway 10.15 and 11.15 a. m., 8 p. m. for George Park, 2 and 4 p. m. for Big Basin. For charters apply captain on board.

## FIRST QUALITY

Our prescription trade is very large, consequently new drugs are always coming in. Always pure (First Quality) goods. Nothing but the very highest grade ingredients are used in any prescription prepared here.

Prescriptions filled accurately and promptly at lowest price

## Hall's Drug Store

N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas, Tel. 201.

## One Taste Tells

the purity, the wholesomeness, the absolutely faultless quality of Stewart's

Only the choicest creams, fruits, nuts and chocolate could blend into such deliciousness as Stewart's

DELICIOUS Chocolates

The Stewart Co., Limited Toronto Wholesale Manufacturers of Pure Candy For sale by the best dealers throughout Canada

SAN FRANCISCO VETERINARY COLLEGE Session begins Sept. 15. Catalog mailed free. Dr. C. Keane, 1818 Market St., S. F.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Kodaks, Premos, Century, Hawkeyes, Cinematograph, Cameras and Lanterns. Amateurs' developing and printing done at short notice. Anything pertaining to photography we have.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD 715 Pandora Street.

## THREE SPECIALS

CRUMS' PRINTS  
The best washing Prints that are made, 32 inches wide, at per yard .12½¢

NAVY DUCKS  
In Spots and Fancy Patterns—regular 15c, at per yard .12½¢

BLACK SATEEN  
Regular 20c 10r, per yard .12½¢

G. A. Richardson & Co.  
VICTORIA HOUSE  
636 YATES ST.

## For the Ladies

A line of beautiful exclusive note papers and envelopes. Something different and stylish.

BAXTER & JOHNSON  
809 GOVERNMENT ST.  
Opposite the Post Office  
Phone 730

## Lacrosse Sticks

Lally's Special, from.....\$2.50  
Lally's Youth's special ....\$1.75  
Our Bicycles guaranteed to last as long as any two wheels in the city.

## HARRIS & SMITH

1220 Broad Street

134 Kingston St. Phone 2034

## Armstrong Bros.

### MACHINISTS

All kinds of repairing done. Launch engines and automobiles overhauled.

## NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing on lot 222, Kuiper district, is cancelled.  
ROBT. A. RENWICK,  
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.  
Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C.  
March 17th, 1909.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Look-up, Nakusp.  
Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Look-up," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Wednesday the 30th day of June, 1909, for the erection and completion of a three-cell look-up and constable's quarters at Nakusp, B. C.  
Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 7th day of June, 1909, at the offices of the Government Agent at Revelstoke; the Government Agent at Kamloops; the Mining Recorder at Nakusp; and at the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.  
Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. Minister of Public Works for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.  
Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.  
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
F. C. GAMBLE,  
Public Works Engineer.  
Public Works Department,  
Victoria, B. C., June 2nd, 1909.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. Minister of Public Works for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.  
Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.  
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
F. C. GAMBLE,  
Public Works Engineer.  
Public Works Department,  
Victoria, B. C., June 2nd, 1909.

## S. MARK'S CHURCH

Boleskin Road, Cloverdale.  
A LARGE SOCIAL GATHERING will take place in the grounds of the above church on

3 p. m. to 10 p. m.  
Sports, Slide Shows, Jumble Sale, Shooting Gallery, Curio, Museum, Tea and Refreshments of all kinds.

A CONCEIT will be given during the evening in the Parish Room, commencing at 8 p. m. Admission 25 Cents.

MILL WOOD  
Delivered to any part of the city for \$3.00 a large load.

E. A. WILSON,  
326 Johns St.  
Phone 2073.

## Knives and Forks of Silver Electro-Plate on Nickel

You know it isn't just the amount of silver on plated goods that counts, but the way it is put on. That is why our special table ware is so satisfactory—because we pay a good price and get expert workmanship at every stage of manufacture, and so are able to offer at a reasonable price tableware that will last almost a lifetime. You will find it much cheaper in the long run to buy this than to buy lower priced goods that will have to be replaced in a few years. Let us show you our three patterns in forks and spoons.

LOUIS XIV., HELENA AND PURITAN

## REDFERN & SONS

Jewellers and Goldsmiths,

1009 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

Sashes Doors and Woodwork of all Kinds	J. A. SAYWARD. <b>LUMBER</b> ROCK BAY VICTORIA, B. C.	Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles Laths, Etc.
--	---	--

For Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all Kinds of Building Material, go to

## The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.

Mill, Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 623. Telephone 561

## LUMBER LATH SHINGLES

THE BULMAN ALLISON LUMBER CO., LTD.

Office and Yard, 618 Montreal St.

Mills at Cusheon Cove, near Ganges, Salt Spring Island, Good Shipping Facilities at Mills and Yard.

Estimates Furnished. Address P. O. Box 447 or Phone 2075.

## The Young Chicks Friend

Is Sylvester's Chick Starter, being a primary food up to six weeks' old, never fails. Guaranteed to raise your birds with the aid of fresh water.

10 lbs. for 50 cents; 50 lbs. for \$2.00; 100 lbs. for \$3.50

SYLVESTER POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE - 709 YATES ST.

## JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Bamboo Blinds for Verandah, 8x8 and 6x7 for sale here.

1404 Government Street (Cor. Johnson Street.)

## MAYNE ISLAND HOTEL

ACTIVE PASS

Good Fishing & Boating  
BOATS FOR HIRE

C. J. McDonald -- Prop.  
MAYNE, B. C.

## For a Snap in

## NEW BOILERS

72 in. x 16 ft.

125 lbs. steam.

66 in. x 16 ft.

125 lbs. steam

APPLY

Victoria Machine Depot Co

## IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS PRICE WINDSOR, DECEASED.

All debts and obligations owing to the late Thomas Price Windsor, of Duncan, B. C., are payable to the undersigned forthwith at the office of Kenneth Duncan, Duncan, B. C., and the undersigned will pay all debts and obligations owing by the above-named Thomas Price Windsor upon presentation of their accounts within sixty days from the date hereof.

Dated 29th May, 1909.  
JOHN WINDSOR,  
KENNETH DUNCAN,  
Executors of the Estate of Thomas Price Windsor, Deceased, Duncan, B. C.

## RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots, situated in Cariboo district, are reserved for university purposes from pre-emption, sale or other alienation under the Land Act—Lots 1454, 1455, 1456, 1472, 1456, 1455, 1453, 1451, 1468, 1472, 1328, 1438, 1444, 1450, 1463, 1471, 1325, 1437, 1445, 1449 and 1462.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,  
Deputy Commissioner of Lands,  
Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B. C., May 27th, 1909.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans "Vetchen uten" sals, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.



IF IT'S A STYLISH SUIT YOU WANT, SEE

LINKLATER

Cor. Broad and Troughton.  
Opp. Driard.

## SMOKE MY CHOICE CIGARS

FOR GORGE AND BIG BASIN  
Sternwheeler leaves causeway 2, 4, 6 and 8 p. m. Fare 10c., or 20c. to Basin.

"MAILING CARDS" advertising Victoria and Vancouver Island furnished free by Vancouver Island Development League, Law Chambers building, Telephone 682. Handsome, truthful, up-to-date. Do not add to cost of postage in letters. Write, telephone or inquire above address.



## P. & F. CORBIN LOCKS

Just received a complete line of 50 different designs of Corbin's Celebrated Locks.

**THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.**  
Phone 59. Victoria, B. C. 544-6 Yates St.

## CLAY'S

Our Catering Department is at your service

**PICNICS, GARDEN PARTIES, ETC.**

Supplied at Short Notice

We Manufacture Our Own "ICE CREAM"

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure

TRY OUR AFTERNOON TEA SCONES

Phone 101 619 Fort Street

## REINFORCED MALTHOID ROOFING

Waterproof, No Nailing. Guaranteed Ten Years.

**R. ANGUS**

Wharf Street - - Victoria

## REAL HAIR

SWITCHES, CURLS, Transformations, etc., at Mrs. C. Kosche's HAIRDRESSING PARLORS  
1105 Douglas St. Phone 1175.

## Cake Knives

A cake knife makes a most acceptable gift, especially if marked "1847 ROGERS BROS." All the skill and exact workmanship born of 61 years' experience are combined in knives, forks, spoons, etc., so stamped. Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped. MERIDEN BRITA CO. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS "Silver Plate that Wears"

Designs and Estimates Free for **HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, ETC.**

Lowest prices for good materials and workmanship.

**SIDNEY BAKER, Contractor.** The Poplars, cor. Belleville and Government Sts. Phone A-1201.

Typewriters, Papers, Ribbons, Carbons, Stencils, Inks

**A. M. JONES**

Phone 1711. 636 View St.

TO SEATTLE

Fast S.S. "Iroquois" leaves Daily at 9 a. m.

Specials in note paper.—We are offering for a short time, Ideal Flax note, also linen surfaced, antique and satin finish note at 25c per package. Envelopes to match at 25c per package or box. These are all English stock, imported by us, per Blue Funnel line, and are wonderful value. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Ltd.

Sweet and Wholesome.—Bakeries Bread. The Bakeries, Limited. Phone 849.

P.O. BOX 363

PHONE 77

## LEMON GONNASSON & CO.

DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY. Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

**THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS**

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

## ARRANGE PLANS FOR THIS YEAR

Live Stock Breeders Association Held Session in This City

On the evening of June 11th, the directors of the B. C. Live Stock Breeders' Association met in the office of the agriculture department, parliament buildings, Victoria, to discuss the work to be taken up for the season.

A. D. Paterson, president, was in the chair. Hon. Capt. Tatlow, minister of agriculture; R. M. Palmer, deputy minister; W. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner; Messrs. G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; Geo. Sangster, Sidney; S. Smith, Dewdney, and A. Davey, Ladner, were present.

1. The association voted \$500 to assist to the amount of one-half railway fare, in the transportation of live stock and poultry to the Alaska-Yukon exhibition, the amount expended on transportation of stock not to exceed \$500.

2. That the association would assist stock breeders who were members of the association, in the transportation of stock from the East.

3. The question of holding a winter fair was taken up, and it was decided that the matter be left with the secretary-treasurer, R. W. Hodson, to deal with, he being advised to interview Mayor Hall, of Victoria, and Mayor Douglas, of Vancouver, on the question.

4. That two cups be given for stock judging to Victoria fair, and also for Westminster fair for the same purpose.

The association appointed the following committees to deal with their respective classes:

### Horses

Light—D. C. McGregor, G. H. Hadwen and E. H. Wilkinson.  
Heavy—D. C. McGregor, Geo. Sangster and Paterson.  
Cattle—E. A. Wells, J. M. Steeves and Bishop.  
Sheep—Alex. Davis, Sam Smith and G. H. Hadwen.  
Swine—Shannon, Thompson and Webb.

Poultry—W. Bayliss, secretary of the Vancouver Poultry Association, secretary of the Nanaimo Poultry Association.

R. W. Hodson, to act on each of all the committees.

Capt. Tatlow then addressed the meeting for a few minutes on the past work of the association, and the work which was still to be done.

A vote of thanks was voted Capt. Tatlow for his interest and assistance in the work of the association.

### WOMAN'S WORK

Owing to the unprecedented growth of the city during the past year, and very apparent increase of new residents, the ladies' committee of the Protestant Orphanage, Hillside avenue, desire in announcing the date

of the annual pound party to be held at "The Home," Friday, June 18th, from 3 to 6 p. m. to commend this event to the special notice of newcomers, as well as to the numerous well tried, generous friends of the children.

To new residents, who hitherto have only viewed the buildings from a distance, this summer event, affords a delightful opportunity of thoroughly inspecting the home, and for accepting the very hearty invitation and welcome of the committee, who consider it a pleasure and honor to conduct old and new friends over the comfortable and spacious institution, which the excellent matron and the management so efficiently aided by the donations and sympathetic interest of friends from far and near endeavor to render as homelike as possible.

"The pound party" is always anticipated as a gala day by the little ones, the delightful orchestral music which the Messrs. Longfield and their excellent orchestra so generously supply, rendering the afternoon a most enjoyable one, as also the refreshing afternoon tea, which the ladies serve to all visitors. The remembrance is not easily forgotten by visitors on this occasion, of the long tables laden with sacks of flour, sugar, oatmeal and all sorts of well chosen nourishing provisions, in order to assist in making these little people into strong and healthy men and women, which generous Victoria and the province, year after year send to the home at the pound party, and one feels thankful and proud to realize, that though in some ways, less favored than others, the children here care for, are rich and highly favored in the number and generosity of their friends. The present year having so far proved to be Victoria's record year in expansion and prosperity, the committee are convinced that the coming pound party will long be remembered as an unprecedented success in every detail.

### Pleasant Outing

On Friday afternoon Mrs. Marvin gave a number of her friends a very pleasant outing at a launch party on the Gorge. Mrs. G. C. Shaw, president of the King's Daughters, was the guest of honor, and other guests were Miss Leitch, Mrs. W. L. Clay, Mrs. and Miss Morley, Mrs. McKilligan, Miss Jessie McKilligan, Mrs. Jenkinson, Mrs. L. H. Hardie, Miss Margaret Hardie, Mrs. Stone, Miss Marvin, Miss Edith Fell, Mrs. Powell and Miss Lovell.

### No Resting Place Here.

"Nothing stirring" is about the conclusion arrived at by many of Uncle Sam's sons who during the past week have attempted to make this city their headquarters. Every day last week two or more undesirables whose presence here was not desired by the authorities have been deported. Yesterday was no exception. Four tough looking individuals whose mode of gaining a livelihood did not appeal to the police were gathered in and today will be shipped across the sound to Seattle, whence they came. The usual protests of injured innocence were made when the quartette was taken to the police station but failed to induce the police to allow the men to go. In addition to the many who have been turned back at the boats without being allowed to land here there have been about 15 undesirables rounded up and deported during the past week.

## CONSIDER PARKS BOARD TANGLE

City Council Will Decide on Method of Carrying on Work of That Body

Whether the council by the appointment of four citizens will continue the work of the parks board as formerly or whether the duties exercised by the board shall hereafter be conducted by a committee of the council will be a question discussed at tomorrow night's meeting of the city council.

It is now about a month since the four members of the old board, John Arbuthnot, G. E. Wilkerson, F. B. Pemberton and John Nelson resigned office because the council was always interfering with the work of the board. Since that time no provision has been made by the council for the conduct of the work of the board, and while Parks Superintendent D. D. England has been carrying on his work something must be done soon to carry on the executive part of the business.

Just what the council will decide to do is not certain. From comments made at recent meetings of the council when the matter was brought up opinion seems to be fairly divided as to whether it will be better to appoint four other citizens to take the place of those who have resigned or instead carry on the board's work in future under a committee of the council. The latter step is favored by Mayor Hall who, in any event, will urge that if it is decided to appoint gentlemen, not members of the council, there shall at least be equal representation on the board in order that the council members shall not be in the minority.

Prior to the regular meeting tomorrow evening, the council will sit at a court of inquiry to pass upon the complaint made by the sanitary inspector relative to the alleged unsanitary condition of a stable on Cook street. The owner will be instructed to remove the building, and if this is not done the council will do the work and charge the cost of the work against the owner.

The improvement of Catherine street, Victoria West, by grading and macadamizing that thoroughfare from Esquimalt road to the harbor and by the continuation of the permanent sidewalk on both sides of the street will be recommended by Alderman Turner. The owners benefited will be asked to contribute four-fifths of the cost of the work.

## TAKES CASE TO SUPREME COURT

H. A. McLean Going to Ottawa to Seek Settlement of Vexed Questions

H. A. McLean, deputy attorney general, leaves for Ottawa this week, where he will represent the province before the supreme court of Canada upon the questions at issue with the Dominion respecting the fisheries and the Indian reserves.

At attempt was made to have the full court here give a ruling upon the questions at issue, but this it declined to do, the judges holding that the matter was one to be settled in the regular form. When Hon. W. J. Bowser was at Ottawa recently en route to London, he met Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the government, and it was then decided to endeavor to facilitate the settlement of the affair. The questions will be decided upon by the Supreme court, after which which ever claimant is unsuccessful will appeal the matter to the privy council, the successful claimant before the Canadian tribunal being pledged to assist in having the case taken to London to secure a final ruling.

The fisheries question has been in dispute for years. The province holding that it has jurisdiction over all the fresh water fisheries. This ruling was confirmed by the supreme court of Canada in an Ontario case. The question at issue with regard to the reserves is as to the standing of the province's claim to the reversionary interests in all reserve lands.

## WILL ESTABLISH APPEAL COURT

Dominion Authorities Notified by Province That New Court Will Be Constituted

The provincial government have notified the Ottawa authorities that the act providing for the establishment of a court of appeal for this province will be brought into effect in August next. The act constituting the court was passed some years ago by the Dominion government, but the court was not formally appointed until the action taken by the provincial authorities. It will consist of five judges, and under the arrangement the Dominion will permit the province to nominate one member. The court will relieve the full court of much of the work that has been falling upon the latter, and will result in the greater despatch of all legal business. The province has given the Dominion ample time to make the selection of judges.

Rumor has assigned the position of chief justice to J. A. Macdonald, K.C., of Rossland, leader of the Liberal opposition in the provincial legislature. Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Gregory has also been mentioned for one of the judgeships, as has also Charles Wilson, K.C., of Vancouver. News will be received with much pleasure by the members of the local bar who have petitioned the provincial government to take this action.

### To Preach Today

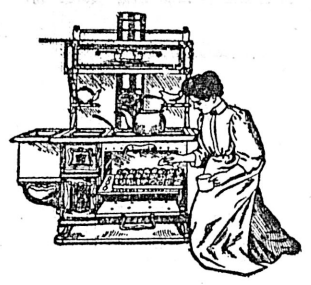
The Rev. Omar White Folsom, pastor of the Winter Street Congregational church, Bath, Maine, will preach this

## The Canada National Range

A new shipment just to hand, newest style, very latest ideas with

Mirror, Warming Closet with nickel door, tiled back, etc.

Not only a beautiful piece of furniture, but the highest and most economical conceptions for up-to-date cookery.



## DRAKE & HORN

Hardware Merchants. 608 Yates Street. Near Government Street.

## The Tale of a Race

(Continued)

Yes, we can get a fine view from here, so now for the Race! There they are, over by the starting post, yonder; they are lining up, there! That spout a splendid start. It's Old Bait in one of his tantrums with his ears laid back and sulky. My! but that will wake the old fellow up, a couple of good lashes, he deserves it. See! they are forming up again, here they come—they are off!! The gates up, the flag is down and they're away, except Old Bait and he's left at the post. His backers certainly got the hook. Yes! but the rest, just coming up the slope, and, by George, Combine has the pole, followed closely by Special, with the Bay mare Anti-Combine on his flank and the rest bunched. Combine is going as if he thought he had the race clinched, but don't be too sure Old Man, Special is going well and as for the mare Anti-Combine, she seems able to stand the pace, and her jockey has her well in hand, while Independence and Westaway are well up, but the rest are commencing to drop back. They are now at the three-quarters post. Hear them shouting: Come on Combine! Come, Old Mare; Come, Girl COME. That is Public Opinion. Steady, steady, and Special has, just as I expected, taken the bit and bolted the track now they are round the corner and coming up the stretch. By Jimmy, this is a race! Sit down in front, SIT DOWN. Let's stand on the seat, we can't see if we don't. Here they come! Combine, Anti-Combine, Independence and Westaway leading. Come on, they cry! as each favorite appears in the stretch the rest are just a procession. Combine still has the pole with Independence close to his withers. Anti-Combine and Westaway are taking a little more room, and of the four it looks as if the Old Horse is again in the lead. Let the mare go! Yes, he has now; and look at her come—she just shot past Westaway and is now taking the measure of Independence and the Old Horse Combine. Come on, Girl, come on, you can hear the cry all over now as every stride brings the bunch closer to the wire. Why! what was that? Who's down? Yes, by the great jumped up Jubilee. No, he's not! Combine stumbled, pressed too close by Independence, but the old fellow has got his stride again, but not before the mare IS LEVEL. But, what's the matter? Squeezed, the jockey has been thrown and the horse is coming to the wire without a rider. Come! Independence, come! The Combine faction cry when they see that Combine is OUT OF THE RACE, for this seems to be the time when they have all met their match, and the cheering and howling is simply deafening as Combine (ridersless), Independence, Westaway and the mare Anti-Combine come for the wire. Sit down! Sit down there! Oh, hang it all, such a finish, and I can't see it. The crowd is yelling Anti-Combine, Anti-Combine, rah, rah, rah, but some are saying that the old horse Combine is hanging on to the mare's nose, with Independence and Westaway well up. What's that you say? What's the result? Well, if you would take an axe and chop down this 300 pounds of humanity in front and throw it out of the way I—but, what's that I hear? The judge says Combine is disqualified, and the jockey Squeezed is very badly hurt. I guess his day is done. I can't hear what else, so let's go down and look at the board but the Old Warhorse Combine; the old time boss of them all, this time anyway will have to bring up at the tail of the Race.

THAT'S THE POINT  
ANTI-COMBINE

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1, 1908

## COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS  
Sole Owners of The Quality Store  
Phones 94 and 133 COR. FORT AND BROAD STS. P.O. Box 48

## GOING

Your time is limited, as the sale only lasts twenty-one days more. All our stock is going at Cost and Less, as we would rather sell than move the goods. Remember, not one line, but everything, reduced.

Stoves, Ranges and Kitchen Furnishings  
THAT CAN'T BE BEATEN.

**CLARKE & PEARSON**

541 Yates Street

## Albany Cigarettes

Why pay fancy prices when you can buy a cigarette that is acknowledged the world over to be the best at the following prices:

No. 1 size, per 100.....\$3.25  
No. 2 size, per 100..... 2.25  
No. 3 size, per 100..... 2.00  
No. 4 ladies, per 100..... 2.25  
Sample boxes of 10.....25c  
All one quality

Sole agent for B. C.

**H. B. PHIPPS**

Phone 2058 493 Fort St.

morning at the First Presbyterian church.

### OBITUARY NOTICES

Fisher.

The funeral of the late Mary Fisher took place yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted in the Hanna chapel, Yates street, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell at 2 o'clock. There was a number of friends attended, the late

Mrs. Fisher being widely known, having been a resident here for the past 25 years. The floral offerings were numerous and very beautiful. Interment took place in Ross Bay cemetery. The pallbearers were S. Harrison, W. H. Huxtable, J. B. McCallum, R. Hetherington, R. Foneri and W. H. Richdale.

Leaver's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

## Herbert Cuthbert

And Company

616 Fort Street

**HERBERT CUTHBERT**  
And Company 616 Fort Street

## BARGAINS

In Homes and Small Farms

GRAHAM ST.—New Cottage, just completed, 5 rooms. Easy terms. A snap for .....\$1450

GORDON HEAD—Fruit Ranch, 5 acres all under cultivation. Splendid soil, 340 fruit trees, 14,000 strawberries, quantity of small fruits. A good 7-room Bungalow, Chinaman's house and outbuildings. A most desirable place and a good income proposition. Price for the whole, on terms .....\$5500

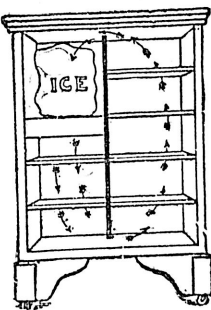
HILLSIDE AVENUE—Close to Douglas street car line, 5-roomed House, bathroom, pantry, basement, cement walk around house, gas and electric light, fruit and shade trees, all in excellent condition. Large Lot, 90 x 120. A Bargain, on terms .....\$1000

Let us show you these. No trouble to take you out



## HERRICK White Enamel Lined Dry Air Refrigerators

This is the Genuine HERRICK



Built of White Odorless Spruce White Enamel

**B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.**

SOLE AGENTS  
CORNER YATES AND BROAD STREET Phone 82

## TWO SNAPS

A 14-FOOT POWER SKIFF, \$150.00

Fitted complete with a 2 h.p. engine, ready to run. An ideal boat to use on one of the lakes during the camping season.

ONE 18-FOOT MOTOR LAUNCH, \$275.00

This 18-foot launch has a 3 h.p. engine installed in the bow, covered with a removable turtle back hatch which protects the engine. This installation leaves a clear space aft for the seats away from the machinery.

WE HAVE ONE EACH OF THE ABOVE LAUNCHES AT THESE PRICES FOR QUICK SALE

**The Hinton Electric Co., Limited**  
GOVERNMENT STREET



## A FINE HEAD OF HAIR

A most valuable possession in a social and a business sense, because nothing adds more to the good appearance of woman or man.

**Bowes' Hair Tonic**

Promotes great growth of hair by removing and preventing dandruff. It is cooling and invigorating with a delightful odor—not greasy. At this store only.

**CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST**

Chemist 1228 Government St.

## How About Your Sunday Roast

Do you wish something for Sunday in the meat line, something that is different, and worth eating? Then, if this is the kind of meat you wish, give us a call. You will find only the best and choicest cuts that are procurable and at a price that is reasonable.

## DOUGLAS MARKET

1423 Douglas St.

Phone 1701



**Ten Handsome DINNER SETS Given Away Monthly**

The numbered coupon contained in every 49-lb. sack of Royal Standard Flour gives you a chance to win a beautiful 100-piece China dinner set. Watch this space the first issue of every month for the lucky numbers. Gather all the coupons you can, and compare them with the winning numbers.

Royal Standard Flour is a pure, clean, wholesome flour, made from specially selected wheat, brought from the choicest wheat fields of the Canadian West, milled in Vancouver, and handled with the utmost care through every process until it reaches your kitchen—the best flour on sale in British Columbia today.

Order a sack from your grocer.

Manufactured by

**Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd.**

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Advertise in The Colonist

## Pioneer Women of B.C.

MRS. ALFRED HOLLINS.

On Pembroke street, near the Fernwood road, there is a garden which all who pass in these June days linger to admire. Roses in great profusion fill the narrow border which separates from the street the cottage where an old couple live who have seen Victoria grow from a Hudson's Bay trading post and a tent-covered field into a lovely city, many of whose streets can be measured by miles. The cottage is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hollins, and both are ready to talk of the times and of those who, like them, have passed away.

Mrs. Hollins was born in Birkenhead. Her father Thomas Quinn, and his brother John were master builders, and there are houses still standing to tell of the excellence of their work. The family was a large one, and Mrs. Hollins, who was one of the younger children, fell in love with Thomas Sully, a painter, married young, and



MRS. ALFRED HOLLINS.

went to live in Dublin. The old lady speaks with great admiration of the beauty of the fine city where she spent the happy years of young married life. But news of the gold discoveries in California reached Dublin. The husband grew discontented, and the young wife crossed the channel to her girlhood home with her baby, while he took passage for the west, of which such wonderful stories were told. Some years after Mrs. Sully left England in the sailing ship Himalaya bound for Victoria with a cargo of goods. Among the passengers were Mrs. Jackson, wife of Dr. Jackson, and her child. The ship was five months and three days at sea, and the captain was very kind to the women and children on board. All, as Mrs. Hollins thinks, are gone except her.

On landing at Esquimalt she was met by her husband. To the city bred woman the scattered houses and the tents which were still to be seen in some places, looked poor and mean, and she still laughs at the "wooden shacks" and the "calico houses" to which she soon grew accustomed. She went to live in a new cottage on Moss street, near Port. It was at first bare and rude enough, but gradually she was able to make it neat and comfortable. As time went on the mother found that she must depend upon her own exertions for the support of her boys and herself.

Dr. W. Helmcken discovered her need. He helped her, and Mrs. Helmcken employed her to make clothing for her children. Mrs. Hollins speaks with the greatest gratitude of the kindness received from this family.

At this time Sir James Douglas was in England, where he had gone to receive the honor of knighthood. Governor Kennedy succeeded him. One day as Miss Kennedy and her father were passing the cottage on Moss street, the little boys attracted the attention of the governor, who stopped to speak to them. The young lady talked to the mother, who was known to the family as the "woman in white." She looked at the sewing which Mrs. Sully was doing and asked her father if she could not engage her to put the linen at Government House in order. When the mother objected that she could not leave her children, the governor said, "Bring them with you." From that time there was no want of employment. Whether darning or making dainty dresses for the young ladies to wear at balls, the young Englishwoman was able to please her kind employers. She was well paid for her work, but she remembers with still more pleasure the affection and confidence of the ladies.

The Seymours came to Carey Castle when the Kennedys were home. There were no young people at Government House then, but there were balls, and Mrs. Seymour was glad to engage the help of one who had before waited on the guests. The very sad death of Governor Seymour at sea, and all the incidents connected with it are well remembered by the old lady. Mrs. Seymour is spoken of as having been very kind and good to everyone.

When Sir Anthony Musgrave came to Government House, his sisters, Miss Fanny and Miss Susan, needed the services of the needlewoman, who was now well known. Governor Musgrave was at that time a widower with one son.

One morning as the governor was mounting for a ride, the spirited horse grew restive, and the governor fell, injuring his leg badly. The groom tried to pull off the long riding boot, but Mrs. Sully, who was working in an upper room, called to him to stop. She rushed down and with her scissors cut the leather, to find that the leg was bleeding terribly. By the time Dr. Powell arrived the governor had been

carried into the house by the help of the rest of the dining room table and a board which the ready-witted woman had sent for.

Not long after Governor Musgrave went to San Francisco to be married to Miss Fields, a New York heiress, to whom he had been for some time engaged. Miss Susan Musgrave married John Trutch, and shortly afterwards the couple went to England. The new mistress of Government House is spoken of as being a "fine good woman."

But in the meantime the boys had grown up and their father was dead. Both lads learned trades. The eldest went to San Francisco and after he had grown to manhood died. The other is still living in Seattle and he and his children are frequent visitors to his mother's home in Victoria. It is 37 years since Rev. Dr. McGregor, of St. Andrew's church, married Mrs. Sully to Mr. Alfred Hollins, who came here from Australia in 1858. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Hollins lived on a fine farm on Salt Spring Island, where Mr. Hollins' father was one of the first settlers. Since selling the farm they have resided in Victoria, and it is not likely they will again leave a place endeared to them by so many associations.

## Here and There

On Saturday next, the High school teachers and pupils as many of the university students as can come, will enjoy a holiday together. The matriculation examinations will be over, and a breathing spell will help the juniors to stand the strain of the three weeks that still remain before their year's work will be over. The university teachers think that this is the best time of year to institute a school festival in which pupils can spend a merry day in games and sports, and parents and teachers find opportunity for friendly intercourse.

So the girls have formed committees to provide sandwiches and cake and other delicacies for an evening meal to be taken at the Gorge park and the boys will engage boys, arrange games and do everything they can to make the afternoon a very jolly one.

It is hoped that many mothers and fathers of college and high school pupils will take this opportunity of showing their sympathy with the work done in the school and their appreciation of the efforts of the teachers.

At the same time an opportunity will be afforded all who spend the afternoon at the Gorge to help along an excellent work. Permission has been very kindly granted to use the

## Collegiate School for Boys

The Laurels, Bolcher Street, . . . Victoria, B. C.

Patron and Visitor  
The Lord Bishop of Columbia  
Head Master

**J. W. LAING, ESQ., M.A., Oxford**  
Assisted by A. D. Muskott, Esq., J. F. Meredith, Esq., H. J. Davis, Esq.

Boys are prepared for the Universities of England and Canada, The Royal Navy, R. M. C. Kingston, and Concorde. First-class accommodation for boarders. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, organized Cadet Corps.

**Aims at Thoroughness, Sound Discipline and Moral Training.**  
Summer term commences Tuesday, April 20th, at 9 a. m.  
Apply Head Master. Phone 62.

## CORRIG COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.  
Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 10 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. Few vacancies at winter term, January 4th.  
Principal J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

Japanese tea gardens for the purpose of selling strawberries and ice-cream in aid of the funds of the High school library.

During the past few months the nucleus of a very good library has been formed. The students have donated more than two hundred volumes, all of them, possessing literary value. What is better, the books are being read and a foundation for university work in literature is being laid in the most effective, as well as the most pleasant way. For the books are not learned treatises, but stories and books of travel and adventure, such as young people love to read. In making the collection, however, only works by authors whose merit is acknowledged have been admitted.

The plan of forming the library originated with Miss Cann, whose special work with the High school student and university classes, is English literature.

First year students were found to be greatly hampered in their work for want of an acquaintance with widely known authors. In order to create a taste for good reading among the junior and matriculation classes and to give the pupils the best opportunity of gratifying it, a good school library was judged not only by Miss Cann, but by the rest of the faculty to be a necessity. The co-operation and sympathy of the pupils were enlisted, and the result has been most satisfactory. But there are many books needed which have not been given, and a library fund is very desirable. The public, as well as the friends of the school, will on Saturday have an opportunity of helping to enlarge the school library by treating themselves and their friends to strawberries and cream and home-made sweets.

## WOMAN'S WORK

The board of directors of the Y. W. C. A. held their regular monthly meeting last Friday, the president in the chair, and eight members being present.

Meeting opened with prayer and minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Treasurer's report showed receipts \$281.35, expenditures \$214.35, balance on hand \$67 with May accounts to pay.

Matron reported 710 meals served, 20 names on the register, 5 regular boarders, 6 transients, 9 sought work. Average per day, 8.

Travelers' aid secretary reported having assisted several girls at the boats, also having sent three young men to the Y. M. C. A. She found situations for six girls through Y. W. C. A. employment agency.

Mrs. Frank Adams, Gorge road, offered her grounds for a garden party in July, and on motion her kind offer was accepted.

The president announced that an offer had been made by a contractor to build a flat for the Y. W. C. A. and a committee was named to confer with him.

Bills to the amount of \$90.67 were passed. After a discussion on ways of advancing the work the meeting adjourned.

## BRUNOT HALL

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and other colleges. The music department under the charge of artists is a special feature. Fine art studio. Write for illustrated catalogue. For further information address

**JULIA P. BAILEY, Principal,**  
2209 Pacific Avenue,  
Spokane, Wash.

## CAMP DeKOVEN

Vacation camp for boys, on Lake Washington. Everything to give the boys a profitable and happy summer, out-doors twenty-four hours a day. Boating, swimming, fishing, trampolining, tennis, etc. Visits to the Exposition on big days. One counselor for each five boys insures safety. Under same management as LeKoven Hall School for Boys. Tutoring optional. Boys return home tanned, happy and healthy. D. S. Palford, A. M., Advisor; John R. Eden, Director.  
For circular address the Director, LeKoven Hall, Lake Steilacoom, South Tacoma, Washington.

## Jersey Cream

(Unsweetened)



## RICHEST AND BEST

(As shown by Dominion Government Analysis)

**2 Large Tins for 25c.**

**THE TRURO CONDENSED MILK CO.**

Truro, N. S.

## Experience

comes only of years. The tyro may think he knows it all, but a little time soon shows many weak spots.

**No Older Firms**  
**HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO**

has behind it the experience of more than fifty years of successful piano building.

To these years of knowledge—the knowing how—is to be added the best of modern thought and patient daily study in the art of making a high-class artistic piano. These are some of the factors that give to this great Canadian-made piano unquestioned supremacy.

**M. W. WAITT & CO., Ltd.**

Sole Agents  
Herbert Kent, Mgr.



## The People's Verdict

Is spontaneous and hearty,—an irresistible one for  
**MOFFET'S BEST HUNGARIAN FLOUR**, per sack **\$1.85**  
**"VOONIA" TEA**, per lb., 50c—½ lb. .... **25c**

This best of Bread Flours and this best blend of Teas have each the highest place on the merit list. Try them and see for yourself.

**The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.**

1002 Government Street

Phones 88 and 1761

## Everything in the Meat Line

CALVES LIVERS.....25c  
CALVES SWEETBREADS.....25c  
CALVES HEAD.....50c  
CALVES FEET (4).....25c  
A. I. CORNED BEEF, lb. ....6c  
BOILING BEEF, lb. 6c and .5c  
POT ROAST BEEF, lb. ....7c  
OVEN ROAST BEEF, 8c to .11c

TENDERLOINS, 3 lbs. ....50c  
LEGS VEAL, lb. ....17c  
BREASTS VEAL, lb. ....15c  
All Kinds Sausage, lb. ....10c  
FOREQUARTER SPRING LAMB, lb. ....18c  
HINDQUARTER SPRING LAMB, lb. ....22c

## IDEAL MEAT MARKET

620 Yates Street. Phone 514.

Purveyors of Inspected Meats.

## For Health and Appetite Use These Good Flours

**MOFFET'S BEST HUNGARIAN FLOUR**, per sack **\$1.85**  
Per 10-lb. sack ..... **45c**  
**DRIFTED SNOW PASTRY FLOUR**, per sack, .... **\$1.65**  
Per 10-lb. sack ..... **45c**

For Bread and Pastry these pure Flours are unrivalled

**The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.**

Where you get the best and cheapest in the city

PHONE 28

561 JOHNSON STREET

## ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1853.

Capital, paid up.....\$4,600,000  
Reserve .....\$5,300,000  
Total Assets .....\$53,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Pays Special Attention to

**Savings Bank Accounts**

T. D. VEITCH, - - - Manager Victoria Branch

**C.C. Russell**

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas Street

**Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada**

**THIS WEEK**

**Lustre for Bathing Costumes,**  
**30c per Yard**



# Finch & Finch

Dealers in

## High Class Shirts

SAVE 25 PER CENT ON YOUR SHIRTS

Our stock comprises all the latest novelties shown in New York and London.  
An extensive assortment to choose from

### SEE OUR LEADERS AT \$1.25

Made in coat or regular, from English Oxfords and French Zephyrs.

Our Name Behind  
Our Clothing Is An  
Important Asset,  
Its Your Protection

## Finch & Finch

THE EXCLUSIVE STYLE STORE  
1107 GOVERNMENT STREET

Our Name Behind  
Our Furnishings  
Is Worth a  
Good Deal To You

## A Perfect Field Glass

Is what you need for the Race Track. I carry a fine assortment of the famous Lemaire and other good makes. In substantial leather cases—

FROM \$10 UP

GUNSMITH,  
ETC.

J. R. COLLISTER

1321 GOVT. ST.  
PHONE 633.

Successor to John Barnsley & Co.

### Haverford College Cricketers

Philadelphia, June 12.—The Haverford college cricket team, which ranks high among the inter-collegiate cricket organizations, will leave here tomorrow for a tour of Canada. Captain Thomas K. Sharpless will take 12 men with him. After playing in Pittsburg on Monday, the eleven will go directly to Hamilton, Ont. The schedule of games in Canada is as follows: June 16th, at Hamilton; 18th, 19th and 21st at Toronto; 23rd and 24th, at Ottawa; 26th, at Montreal. It is announced that in view of the many invitations received from English institutions, the Haverford eleven will visit England next summer.

## MISS V. POOLEY WINS TITLE

Local Lady Golfer Is Champion of Pacific Coast

Miss Violet Pooley of Victoria on Friday won the title of lady golf champion of the Pacific Coast, defeating Mrs. William Langley, also of Victoria in the final played on the Country Club links at Seattle. Miss Pooley won by three up and one to play, the contest being carried out under ideal weather conditions. A few weeks ago Miss Pooley carried off the ladies' championship of Oregon, played for on the Portland links.

## EMPRESS TO PLAY BEACON HILL TODAY

This morning at nine o'clock the Empress ball team will cross bats with the Beacon Hill team, and Captain Vic Warram of the hotel team, has his men in perfect shape and a good fast game of ball is looked forward to. The game will be played at nine, and the players should be on the ground as early as possible, so as not to delay the start. The line-up:

Beacon Hill	Pitcher	Empress
Townsey and Lang	.....	Menard
Brown	.....	Loveridge
P. O'Rourke	.....	First Base
Meldrom	.....	Second Base
(Capt.) T. O'Rourke	.....	Third Base
Shanks	.....	Short Stop
Clark	.....	Left Field
Ellis	.....	Centre Field
Jenkins	.....	Right Field
		McIlmoyle
		Lucas

### Record at Hurdles

Boston, June 12.—Two New England records were broken today at the annual championship meeting of the New England A. A. U. held at Technology field. G. P. Gardner, Jr., of Harvard, covered the barriers in the 220 yards low hurdles event in 24 3-5 seconds, bettering the mark of 25 1-5 seconds made last year by John Mayhew, of Brown.

### Canadian Rifleman Win

Rochester, N. Y., June 12.—A team of Canadian riflemen from Port Hope, Ont., and one from the 8th separate company, third regiment, N. G. N. Y., competed at the Bushnell's Basin range today. At the 200 yard range the Canadians scored 254 and the Americans 243, at 500 yards, Canada got 235, and the United States 214. When the 600 yard contest was finished, the Canadians had won the match by ten points.

### Long Hammer Throw

Traverse Island, N. Y., June 12.—A new world's record hammer throw by John J. Flanagan, of the Irish American Athletic Club, and a double win in the handicap sprints by George F. Scannell, of the De la Salle Institute and the New York A. C., were the features of the games today. It was the 82nd semi-annual meet of the Mercury Foot Club. Flanagan established a new world's record with the 16-pound hammer at Celtic Parks, L. I., on Sunday last, throwing it 174 feet 10 1-8 inches. He was scratch man in the event today, and notwithstanding his new record, first place went to Con Walsh, of the N. Y. A. C., who had a 10 foot advantage in the handicap arrangement. Walsh with this aid won by seven inches. Scannell took both the 100 yard and 220 yard dash.

### LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

The Hudson's Bay company hereby gives notice that one month from date hereof they will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, at Victoria, for a renewal of their license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as The Hudson's Bay House, situated at Telegraph Creek, in the District of Athol.  
(Signed) THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.  
Per JAS. THOMSON, Mgr.  
Dated this 14th day of May, 1909.

### NO CHANCE FOR ARGUMENT

Alberta's richest resource is Oil. It will make you independent for life if not a fortune.  
Only one offering at par will be made. Big over-subscription is expected. Affidavits confirming statements can be had for asking.

THE PINCHER CREEK OIL CO., LTD.  
Drawer 744, Pincher Creek.

### City of Victoria

#### Municipal Notice.

To Architects, Builders and Others: Attention is called to the city regulations which forbid the commencement of building operations before the line of the street has been obtained from the city engineer.—Buildings By-law, Section 15.

It is also contrary to the regulation to construct fences fronting on the streets without having first applied for in writing and obtained from the City Engineer the line of the street. The fee to be fixed by the City Engineer; minimum \$2.00. A copy of subdivisional plans, etc. By-law 1909, No. 605, can be seen on application.

#### Subdivisional Plan.

Regulations governing the application for consent to new subdivisions will be found in the By-law No. 605.

C. H. TOFF,  
City Engineer.

## Building Lots For Sale

Houses Built on the  
Installment Plan

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Phone 1140.  
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

## THORPE'S SODA WATER



"Jackdaws are great  
"thieves, & delight in"  
"stealing articles of  
"value"

## FOR SALE CHEAP

### Sprague Motor

3 H. P. Direct Current,  
230 Volts, 11-5 amp.

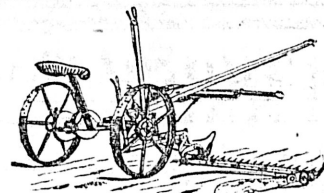
With Starting Box. All complete and good as new.

The Colonist

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with  
Lever's Dry Soap or powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 34

The Celebrated

## Mowers and Rakes



Made by the Massey, Harris Co.

You can make no mistake in buying these machines, as they are WORLD-RENOVED and the best on the market.

Send for Special Catalogues and Prices

## E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd. Ly.

Victoria, B. C.

25c

Boys' Underwear  
All Sizes

25c

Lots of other seasonable bargains here just now; what the lads need:  
BOYS' BALBRIGGANS, elastic ribbed, per garment only.....25c  
BOYS' UNDERWEAR, natural soft cotton, medium weight per garment only .....25c  
BOYS' BATHING SUITS, strong and well made, each 50c, 35c and .....25c  
BOYS' LINEN HATS, each .....25c

## W. G. Cameron, The Cash Clothier

581 JOHNSON STREET

### LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

I, Mrs. M. Gouge, hereby gives notice that one month from date hereof, I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Four-Mile House, situated at Gildstream Road, in the district of Esquimalt.  
(Signed) MRS. M. GOUGE.  
Dated this 15th day of May, 1909.

## BOWLING

736 Fort St.

Between Douglas and Blanchard Sts.  
B. C. BOWLING ALLEY CO.

# Special Purchase Footwear Sale

AT THE  
ANGLO-AMERICAN FOOTWEAR CO.

623 Johnson St., Between Government  
and Broad Streets

We have purchased a stock of shoes from Mr. C. J. Nelson of this city. Mr. Nelson bought these shoes with the intention of opening a store. His arrangements fell through and the stock was thrown on his hands. We bought him out at less than half factory prices. On Friday and Saturday we will place these goods on sale at prices that will astonish you, indeed, considerably below the wholesale prices.

THESE ARE A FEW OF THE MANY REMARKABLE VALUES OFFERED YOU

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS AND SHOES, chocolate and black. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75. Special purchase price.....\$1.00  
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS AND SHOES, chocolate and black. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75. Special purchase price.....\$1.00  
LITTLE GENTS' PEBBLE LEATHER LACE BOOTS, warranted solid leather. Sizes 8 to 10. Regular \$1.50. Special purchase price....\$1.00  
LADIES' SLIPPERS AND SHOES—Regular values up to \$3.00. Special purchase price .....\$1.50  
MEN'S BUFF BALS, good solid boots, make excellent working boots. Regular \$2.00. Special purchase price .....\$1.25  
MEN'S GENUINE VICI KID BLUCHER BOOTS, medium weight, sewed soles. Regular \$4.00. Special purchase price.....\$2.75  
WOMEN'S BOOTS, high grade black vici kid blucher boots, patent tips, extension or light soles. Regular \$3.50. Special purchase price....\$2.45  
WOMEN'S KID BUCKSKIN SLIPPERS. Regular \$1.25. Special purchase sale price .....90c  
INFANTS' WHITE SHOES, made of wet-proof hair calf. Turn sole. Regular \$1.35. Special purchase price .....65c

Also on Sale, balance of sample pairs bought for our opening sale

THE ADDRESS IS

## Anglo-American Footwear Co.

623 Johnson St., Between Government  
and Broad Streets

## HERE ARE THE WALLPAPERS!



WHETHER your furniture is Colonial, Chippendale, Sheraton—the simplest and most graceful styles ever conceived since Grecian days, we can find you the Wall Papers to harmonize with it. Here are ideas, schemes, moderate prices—everything you need in the line of

## Interior and Exterior House Decoration

The gala season is here and with it a contingent of visitors. Doubtless you will want to paper one or more

rooms in your house, or paint the exterior in readiness for your expected guests.

Telephone 406 and we will send one of our staff to your residence. He will give you expert advice—valuable suggestions—and an estimate of what our charges would be. This advice and estimate is free for the asking.

## MELROSE CO., LIMITED

Painters and Art Decorators

618 FORT STREET

VICTORIA, B.C.

## Proper Clothes For Men and Young Men

Have you seen the latest arrivals in  
TWO-PIECE SUITS, from \$12.50 to....\$18.00

There are some swell patterns among them. We are not overstocked, which enables us to show you new seasonable goods from time to time.

## OUR FURNISHING STOCK

Comprises a choice selection of Shirts, Collars, Neckwear and Summer Underwear, suitable for Summer wear.

DENT'S GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen,  
\$1.00, \$1.25 and .....\$1.50

SEE OUR WINDOWS

## Fitzpatrick & O'Connell

The Home of Proper Clothes.

813 GOVERNMENT STREET, Opposite Post Office.







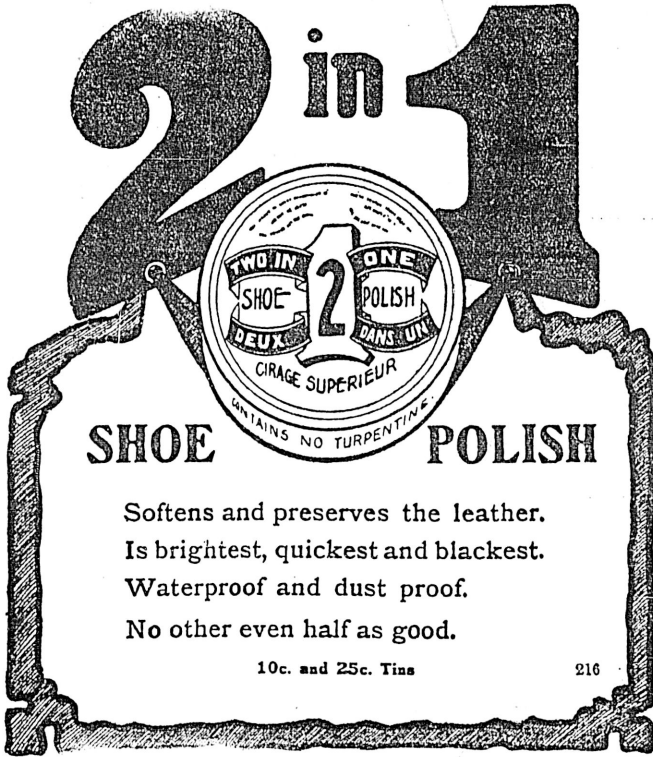


## The Plimley Automobile Co.

Tel. 695 The Pioneers of Low Prices. Tel. 2067

Gasoline—25c per imperial gallon bulk. Cash only. \$2.65 per case. Oil—Best grade only stocked: Mobile, Motorine, Zeroline, Monogram, per imperial gallon, \$1.00. Carbide—Per pound, 10c. Accumulators charged—50c up. Storage—\$5 per month up. Repairs—Estimated for and Guaranteed. Best equipped automobile workshop in B. C. \$20,000 worth of supplies in stock. Sole agents for Humber and Buick, the cars that have made good. Livery cars fully equipped and strictly modern. Two telephones, 695 and 2067, day or night.

R. P. CLARK, General Manager.



**SHOE POLISH**

Softens and preserves the leather.  
Is brightest, quickest and blackest.  
Waterproof and dust proof.  
No other even half as good.

10c. and 25c. Tins

**VICTORIA-THEATRE**  
SUMMER SEASON 1909.

SIXTH WEEK **EDMUND GARDINER CO.** WEEK

**"Too Much Johnson"**

Two hours of fun and laughter. Prices—25c, 50c and 75c

COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Ald. Fullerton returned last evening from Vancouver.

Mr. George Cowan, M. P., of Vancouver, was in town Friday.

Miss B. Gaudin intends leaving shortly for Calgary.

Mr. Henry Holland, from Vancouver, spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arthur Thomson, from Toronto, are spending a short time with friends in town.

Captain Renny came over by last evening's boat from Vancouver on a short business visit.

### VICTORIA THEATRE

MONDAY, JUNE 14th

Special Engagement of Henry W. Savage's New York Production of the Operatic Sensation of the World.

### THE MERRY WIDOW

(Die Lustige Witwe)  
Music by Franz Lehár.  
Year in New York.  
6 Months in Chicago.  
5 Months in Boston.

PRICES—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50. Mail orders accompanied by remittances will receive their usual attention. Box office opens at 10 a. m., Friday, June 11th.

### Pantages Theatre

WEEK JUNE 14th  
"How Fixer Fixed It," Big One-Act Farce Comedy by  
CHAS. A. TAYLOR CO.  
with Viola Keene, Wm. Runore and Frank McQuarrie in Cast.

EDWARD BARNES  
World's Champion Rag Time Artist and  
MABEL ROBINSON  
Comedienne.

OCTAVIA AND WARNE  
Direct from Australia—Song and Dance.

FREDRICKS  
Skatorial King.  
Pictured Ballad and Biograph.

### New Grand Theatre

Phone 618. Phone 618.

WEEK JUNE 14th.  
Premier Attraction Bill.  
FRANK BACON and COMPANY  
The Celebrated Character Comedian,  
"An Easy Liar."

GILLIAN and MURRAY  
The Real Ragtimers in Blackface.  
THE KISNEES  
Musical Novelty Act.  
RAMSEY SISTERS  
The Merry Musical Misses.  
THE KREIGERS  
On the Bounding Wire.

THOMAS J. PRICE  
Favorite Song Illustrators.  
"When the Nightingales Are Nesting"  
NEW MOTION PICTURES  
OUR OWN ORCHESTRA  
Stradella by Plotow.

Mrs. I. H. Hensworth, from Chalmers, is spending a few days in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Battershaw, from Los Angeles, are visiting with friends in town.

Miss Lorna Eberts is on a visit to Duncan, and is the guest of Mrs. John Hirsch.

Mrs. Holt and family, of Vancouver, are visiting in Victoria, and are the guests of Mrs. P. Hickey, Cook street.

Mr. Albert Gonzales, from Portage la Prairie, is in town on a business visit.

Mr. Carl Pendray returned from a business visit to Vancouver Friday night by the Charmer.

Mrs. B. McIntosh, 453 Quebec street, will not receive on Tuesday, as she is ill, nor again this season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. MacGinnis, from Seattle, are spending the week-end in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Norris of London, Eng., arrived in town yesterday and registered at the Dominion hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ritchie of Ganges are in town for the week end. They are staying at the Balmoral.

A. J. Waskett of Ladysmith is in town. He is staying at the King Edward hotel.

W. E. Lonn of Tod Inlet is in town for Sunday and registered at the Dominion.

Mr. Robert Stewart arrived in this city yesterday from Vancouver and registered at the King Edward hotel.

G. C. Wellands of Salt Spring Island arrived in town yesterday and registered at the Dominion.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Collen arrived from Vancouver yesterday and registered at the Dominion hotel.

Mr. P. E. Brethour arrived from Sidney yesterday and registered at the Dominion.

Mrs. P. de Noe Walker left this morning with her children on a visit to Mayne Island.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Rogers left yesterday via the North Coast Limited on a trip to Chicago.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Fire Chief Davis, accompanied by her family, arrived in the city last evening from Toronto.

Mr. Robert Aspinall, from Regina, Sask., who has been visiting in Vancouver, came over last night and will spend the week-end in town.

Mrs. J. G. May returned home from Vancouver Saturday on the Princess Charlotte, where she has been attending the Rebekah assembly.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Wilson Ashe left yesterday afternoon via the Northern Pacific on a short visit to Spokane, Wash.

Mrs. C. M. Shannon, of New York, arrived in the city yesterday, and will

remain some time. She is a guest at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Mann and Mr. George E. Tupper, from San Francisco, are visitors in town, registered at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Bungay, from New Westminster, have arrived in town, and intend spending the week-end here.

Mr. W. W. Berridge left Friday by the Princess Charlotte for Seattle, where he will visit the A. Y. P. Exposition.

Mrs. Richard Tarholme, from Portland, Ore., and her daughter, Mrs. H. Jones, with her children, arrived in town last night, and will spend three or four weeks here visiting friends.

Mrs. Lorne C. Campbell, after spending the past two months with her mother, Mrs. F. Sylvester, Pisgah street, returned to her home at Cobalt, Ontario, the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallant Cowper, from London, England, who are touring in Canada, arrived last night in town, and will go up to Duncan today to spend the week-end there.

Mrs. William Gordon left last night for Vancouver to meet her sister Mrs. Caldecott who is accompanied by her daughter, wife of the Rev. Beverley Smith, Rector of St. John's Episcopal church, Toronto.

Bishop and Mrs. Perrin have gone to Alert Bay, where they will spend the coming week. The bishop will open the hospital in connection with the West Coast Mission.

Among the latest visitors from England at present in Victoria are Mr. G. E. Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Priestly, Mr. R. C. P. Berryman, and Mr. Edwin Cooper and Miss Cooper.

Miss Freda Englehardt left Friday evening on the Princess Royal for Dawson City, where it is her intention to remain a year as the guest of her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Englehardt.

Mrs. Burnaby, accompanied by her niece, Miss Caterill, who have been making an extended visit with friends here, left last night via the C. P. R. on their return to their home in Edmonton.

J. C. Macdonald, of Winnipeg, who has been on an extended trip to Southern California points, and who has been spending the past week in the city, left last night via the C. P. R. on his return to the east.

A party of New England grocers, with their wives and daughters, numbering twenty-one, spent yesterday afternoon in the city, with headquarters at the Empress. They amused themselves during the greater part of their stay with viewing Victoria from a trolley, and returned to Seattle on the evening boat.

A very pleasant afternoon was spent by a large party who attended the "at home" given by Mrs. J. B. McCallum at her home, Branside, on Friday af-

ternoon. The party was held to give friends an opportunity of saying goodbye to Mrs. Yeagher, of Hamilton, Ont., who has been staying a year with her daughter, Mrs. McCallum. The house was very prettily and artistically decorated. Mrs. Siddall, Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Findlay, Miss Bailey, Miss Jones, Miss Coves and Miss Lemon helped the hostess, and among the guests were: Mrs. S. Ledingham, Mrs. B. Bennett, Mrs. H. V. Jones, Miss Bennett, Mrs. G. D. Christie, Mrs. W. J. Watchorn, Mrs. W. A. Jones, Mrs. A. McKeown, Mrs. R. A. Ritchie, Mrs. R. J. Robertson, Mrs. A. S. Huxtable, Mrs. F. O. Bailey, Mrs. W. Burkholder, Mrs. J. H. Baker, Mrs. King, Mrs. D. Stevens, Mrs. F. G. Richards, Mrs. F. M. O'Kell, Mrs. Herbert Wilders, Mrs. J. Tripp, Mrs. A. C. Charlton, Mrs. Boulding, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. J. J. Whitely, Mrs. L. Goodacre, Mrs. W. J. Buckett and Mrs. Whittier.

One of the prettiest of the June weddings was celebrated at the June residence of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gonnason, of Quadra street, yesterday when at half past four the Rev. Christopher Burnett married Sigrid Matilda, the second daughter, to Hugo Carlson, of the State Bank of Seattle. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a rich white satin princess gown cut

on train, trimmed with panels of silk embroidery on Brussels net, the yoke and sleeves being of the same dainty embroidery. The bridal veil and orange blossoms bore sweet associations, having been previously worn by her sister. The bridal bouquet was of white roses and the bride's only ornament was a brooch of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the groom. The bridesmaid was Miss Maybelle Minto and the best man John Egardt, of Seattle, editor of the Pacific Tribune. The bridesmaid's dress was of pink silk mull and her bouquet of pink roses. Her gift from the groom was a pearl brooch and the best man received a gold scarf pin. The bride's mother wore a very handsome gown of net over black satin. The drawing-room, where the wedding was celebrated, was very tastefully decorated with white carnations and smilax and the dining-room with pink and white carnations. The wedding music was played by Miss Ohlsen, who has recently returned from Dresden. After the ceremony the relatives and very intimate friends of the bride sat down to a wedding breakfast and in the evening a very largely attended reception was held. The bridal couple left late in the evening for Vancouver going from there by train to Southern California, where the honeymoon will be spent.

## Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Has won the right to be recognized as the leading writing tool of the present age. The next time you want to write ask your friend to allow you to try his Waterman's Ideal. Notice that it writes as soon as it touches the paper and that the ink feeds just as required. It is safe and clean. The longer you use it the better you will like it. Send for booklet.

Ask Your Dealer to Show You His Stock of Filled Pens  
L. E. WATERMAN COMPANY, LIMITED, 136 St. James St., Montreal  
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS

Now for a Good Rickey!  
**VICKERS LONDON DRY**  
The Best Gin You Ever Tasted.

Radiger & Janlon, B. C. Agents.  
D. O. Roblin, Toronto, General Canadian Agent.

Where one can get the Real Semi-ready

### Type B.

Of the seven distinct types of Semi-ready Tailoring Type B has the largest sale, for it is the type of the Average Man.

Type B is subdivided into five variations:

- Normal.
- High Shouldered.
- Over Erect.
- Round Shouldered.
- Sloping Shouldered.

¶ No man, matters it not what be his height, girth, shape or figure, but may get a perfectly fitting garment from out the Semi-ready wardrobes.

¶ Semi-ready Tailoring appeals to every man but he who is vexed with improvements. It is the improved and modern method of selecting dress of the correct address. Finished-to-measure in two hours, the wearer of Semi-ready clothing can always forejudge its suitability to his individual expression.

¶ Only the millionaire can afford to waste money buying cheaper suits than Semi-ready, and there is no gain to the man who pays more. Cheap suits are too expensive for any but the rich.



Semi-ready Business Suits, Sacks and Morning Coat styles, in fine English worsteds and tweeds, at \$18 and \$20.

Semi-ready Frock Suits, of fine Cheviot and Vicuna cloths, silk-faced and all silk-lined, at \$25, \$30 and \$35.

## Semi-ready Tailoring

Where to get it:

# Dressy Wearing Apparel for Men

## AT THE SEMI-READY WARDROBE

See the new styles in two, three and five-button

SACK SUITS, from \$15.00 to.....\$35.00  
FLANNEL OUTING SUITS, from \$8.00 to.....\$18.00

Auto and Driving Dusters, Top Coats, Flannel Boating and Tennis Trousers, Tennis Hats, Straw Hats, Panama Hats  
Washing Ties, Fine Imported Neckwear  
Dent's Gloves, Irish Poplin Neckwear

See the display of Regatta and Outing Shirts, Negligee Shirts, Tennis and Boating Shirts, etc.

EXCLUSIVE LINES IN SUMMER UNDERWEAR

In Balbriggan, Lisle, Silk, Cashmere, Merino, Natural Wool, Linen Mesh, Cotton Mesh, and Cellular

STETSON HATS! HAWES' VON GAL HATS!! CHRISTY HATS!!!

## B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Clothiers and Hatters

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR SEMI-READY TAILORING

614 Yates Street



¶ Back to \$15 Suits and Overcoats again in the Semi-ready stores!

¶ A year ago the lowest priced Suit in real "Semi-ready" was \$18.

¶ Our buyers visited England in search of tweeds and serges that would stand the test of Value and the test Quality: they found them.

¶ This season we show good Suits at \$15 in genuine Semi-ready. (Overcoats, too.

¶ The need for them was felt.

¶ A boy who graduates from knickers is still growing fast, and \$15 is enough for him to pay for a long trouser Suit. He'll grow it out before he'll wear it out.

¶ College boys who go in for outdoor sports need sturdy Suits and Overcoats at \$15. Therefore we have used every effort to make \$15 Suits that will grace the "Signet of Surety" and be good enough to satisfy us.

Semi-ready Tailoring



# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

922 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

## BUSINESS BARGAINS

DOUGLAS STREET—Large Lot, improved, 57x120 with rear entrance, very central and exceptionally cheap at .....\$12,000

YATES STREET—3 Full Sized Lots in the business section. Each, with Easy Terms .....\$5,000

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BARGAIN—Large 11-roomed Dwelling and Lot 60x120, nicely situated, James Bay (close in). Will take smaller house as part payment.

JOHNSON STREET—2-Storey Brick Building with corner lot, cheap in order to close an Estate .....\$13,000

GORGE ROAD SUBDIVISION—All nice lots, best of soil, no rock. \$50 cash and \$10 per month. Discount for cash, allowance for acreage. Lots still selling at \$150 and upwards, only three left at \$150, plenty at \$175 and \$200

Fire Insurance Written—Phoenix of London.

Farms—Ask for Printed List

## TO LET HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED TO LET

1426 STADACONA AVE.—Fine dwelling, nine rooms, modern conveniences, fully furnished, large garden, auto shed, etc. May be leased for a year; possession at once. Per month \$60.00

CORNER HENRY AND CATHERINE STS.—Five-roomed house, well furnished, good piano, etc. Rent .....\$30.00

126 DALLAS ROAD, fronting sea—6 well furnished rooms, bath, pantry, etc. Rent.....\$52.50

553 SIMCOE STREET—House containing eight rooms, modern conveniences, furnished throughout. Rent .....\$50.00

UNFURNISHED  
VERRINDER AVENUE—Fine residence, containing ten rooms, modern conveniences, two-story. Rent .....\$35.00

1216 QUADRA ST. (Near Yates)—Six-roomed house. Rent .....\$18.00

1330 RUDLIN AVE.—New bungalow, containing six rooms. Rent .....\$25.00

644 LANGFORD ST.—An eight-roomed bungalow. Rent .....\$23.00

783 MARKET ST.—Fine new bungalow, with 6 good rooms. Rent .....\$21.00

846 YATES ST.—Near business part of city, convenient 6-roomed house. Rent .....\$25.00

314 LANGFORD ST.—5-roomed, modern house. Rent .....\$14.00

CORNER COOK AND SOUTHGATE STS. on carline—House containing five good rooms. Rent .....\$15.00

755 VIEW ST., close to business centre—Seven-roomed, modern house. Rent .....\$28.00

115 DOUGLAS ST. (Beacon Hill) near sea—Fine new bungalow, six rooms. Rent.....\$26.00

1133 YATES ST.—Seven-roomed modern cottage, modern conveniences. Rent .....\$20.00

845 FORT ST., close to business centre—Six-roomed cottage, modern. Rent.....\$25.00

ROOMING HOUSE  
LEWIS BLOCK, YATES ST., now under reconstruction, unrivalled for an apartment house.

OFFICES  
ADAMS BLOCK, BROAD ST. Rent .....\$6.00

VIEW ST., in Opera House. Rent .....\$25.00

TO LET—FRUIT FARMS, ETC.  
LAKEHILL ESTATE—6 acres, small house. Rent, per month .....\$10.00

4 1/2 miles from city hall, 10 acres under cultivation, strawberries and standard fruits, new house, bath, etc. Rent .....\$17.50

LAKEHILL ESTATE—5 acres in cultivation, 6-roomed, modern house, fully furnished. Per month .....\$15.00

"GIBRALTAR" ESQUIMALT HARBOR—26 acres and cottage. Per month .....\$12.00

VICTORIA HARBOR—Water lot slip and warehouse. Per month .....\$30.00

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Telephone 1076.

Money to Loan—Fire Insurance Written

1130 Broad St.

## FUNDS For Investment WANTED

We have on hand a number of First-Class Mortgages, both here and in Vancouver, on choice residential properties, which we can turn over to investors wishing for First-Class Securities yielding mostly 7 per cent.

## PEMBERTON & SON

Head Office 614 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

Branch, 326 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

## SEA FRONT LOTS

We have for sale some of the finest building sites in the City, with unrivalled view of the Straits and Olympian Range. Each lot has got its own beach. If you want to make some money see us before they are all sold. We have only limited number for sale. \$250 will handle any one of them, bal. in 1 and 2 years

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST WATERFRONT PROPERTY IN THE CITY TODAY—TWO MINUTES FROM CAR LINE

## GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

634 VIEW STREET

P.O. Box 307

MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN

### At City Churches

#### Church of Our Lord.

11 a. m. and 7 p. m. In the morning, Mr. J. W. C. Fegan of the Boy's Home, who is visiting this city, will preach. Rev. T. W. Gladstone will preach on "The Two Hedges to the way of Life," at the evening service. Morning service: Organ, Andante, C. W. Pearce, venite and psalms, cathedral psalter; Te Deum, No. 2; Jubilate, No. 1; hymn, Glory Be to Jesus; hymn, 11; heard the Voice of Jesus Say; hymn, My God, My Father, Dost Thou Call; organ, Postlude, J. Barnby. Evening service: Organ, Andante, Haydn; hymn, Father, What'er of Earthly Bliss; psalm, cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Garrett; Nunc Dimittis, Garrett; hymn, Eternal Father, Strong to Save; hymn, Oh, for a Heart to Praise My God; hymn, Nearer My God to Thee; organ, March, Gounod.

#### St. John's.

Order of services: Matins, Organ, Voluntary; venite, Turle; psalms, cathedral psalter; Te Deum, Russell; Benedictus, Garrett; hymn, 178; Litany, Barnby; hymns, 197, 166; organ, Postlude, Gaul. Evensong, Organ, Voluntary; procession; hymn, 224; psalms, cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; anthem, Leave Us Not, Stainer; hymns, 207, 23; amen, Burnett; vesper, 18; Shield, organ, Postlude, Gounod. The Rev. Percival Jennis, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. Archdeacon Scriven in the evening.

#### St. James.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Holy Communion at 8; Matins, Litany and sermon at 11; Sunday school at 2.30; Evensong and sermon at 7. The music follows: Morning, Organ, Voluntary; venite and psalms, cathedral psalter; Te Deum, 1st Alternative; Benedictus, Troutbeck; hymns, 281, 520, 195; organ, Voluntary, Evening, Organ, Voluntary; psalms, cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, St. John; hymns, 196, 164, 439; vesper hymn, Cat-fire; organ, Voluntary.

#### St. Paul.

Esquimalt. Rev. W. Baugh-Allen, Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; Matins, 10.30 a. m.; Evensong, 7 p. m. Preacher for the day, the rector.

#### Metropolitan Methodist.

Corner of Pandora and Quadra. Pastor, "Ernest, Holling, B.A. Residence, 919 Johnson street. Phone 765. 10 a. m. class meetings; 11 a. m., public worship, subject of sermon, "Delight and Desire"; 2.30 p. m., Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2.45 p. m., Spring Ridge Sabbath school; 7.30 p. m., Spring Ridge public worship; 7.30 p. m., Metropolitan public worship, subject of sermon, "The Use and Value of Imagination in Religion"; anthem, "Turn Thee Again, O Lord, Atwood; solo, "Let the Bright Scraphim," from Handel's Oratorio "Samson," Mrs. Gregson. All cordially invited. Strangers, tourists and visitors specially welcome.

#### First Congregational.

Corner Pandora and Blanchard. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B.A., pastor, will conduct the services and preach. Morning theme will be "An Ancient Parable with a Modern Application." Evening theme, "Where Art Thou?" Bible school, men's own Bible class, also

adult Bible class for women at 2.30 p. m.; Y. P. S. of W. W.'s boating party Monday at 8 p. m.; prayer meeting, Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers and visitors are cordially welcomed at any and all of these services.

St. Columba.  
Hulton street, off Oak Bay avenue. Services at 7.30 p. m. and 11 a. m. Rev. Dr. Whittier, pastor. Bible class and Sunday school meets at 2.45 p. m. Strangers heartily welcome.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.  
Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Preacher, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B.A. Morning: Organ, Andante Pastorale, Smart; psalm, 76, verses 1-7; hymns, 202, 237, 419, 421; organ, Postludium Smart. Evening: Organ, "Chanson Triste," Silver; psalm, 31; anthem, "Our Blest Redeemer," Hall; hymns, 250, 262; "Grange," Halsey. Miss Cuthbert, of Winnipeg, will sing a solo "She Wipes a Tear from Every Eye."

First Presbyterian.  
Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. when Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed. Sabbath school and Bible class meets at 2.30 p. m. In the evening at 7.30 o'clock Rev. Mr. Roberts will occupy the pulpit. Strangers and visitors to the city cordially invited to attend any or all of the above services.

First Baptist.  
Services (pro tem) in Victoria Hall, Blanchard street, at 11 and 7.30. Pastor Christopher Burnett will conduct both services and preach in the evening on "The Jews, a Fact and a Challenge." Sunday school and ladies' Philanth

Bible class in Victoria Hall at 2.30; men's Baraca Bible class in No. 1 hall, A.O.U.W. building, at 2.30; Sunday school at 2.30 and public worship at 7 at Burnside Mission. The 18th anniversary of the Sunday school at Victoria West Mission will be held at 2.30, at which the pastor will deliver a special address.

Tabernacle Baptist.  
Corner of Cooke and Fort streets. The pastor, Rev. F. T. Tupper, M.A., will preach at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.; B.Y.P.U., Monday evening, and prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 p. m.

Anglican Mission Sunday School.  
Oak Bay district. Held every Sunday at 2 p. m. in the new schoolhouse, Oak Bay avenue, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Christian Science.  
Christian Science services are held in the K. of P. Hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Subject for June 13, "God the Preserver of Man." All are welcome.

Christadelphians.  
A.O.U.W. building, Yates street. Public lecture at 7.30 p. m. Subject: "Ye Must Be Born Again." All are welcome.

Society of Friends.  
Harmony Hall, 525 View street. Sunday school, 9.45 a. m.; meeting for worship, 11 a. m.; meditation meeting, 7 p. m. at which a gospel address will be given by H. Parry, of Vancouver. The public are cordially welcomed to all or any of the meetings.

Salvation Army Citadel.  
1412 Broad street. Services will be held as follows: 7 a. m., knee drill; 11 a. m., Holiness meeting; 2 p. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., Praise meeting; 7.30 p. m., great salvation meeting. These services will be conducted by the officers in charge, Staff Capt. Hayes and Capt. Knudson, assisted by the band and songsters. The public are invited to attend.

Spiritualism.  
R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Caladonia avenue at 8 p. m. Subject: "Practical Spiritualism." All are welcome to these meetings.

Psychic Research Society.  
K. of P. Hall, corner of Pandora avenue and Douglas street. On Sunday at 8 p. m. H. E. Howes will give an address and answer written questions, followed by clairvoyant descriptions and messages. All are welcome.

Emmanuel Baptist.  
Spring Ridge. Children's Day will be observed on Sunday when the children and young people will take prominent part in the morning and afternoon. The pastor, Rev. W. Stevenson will preach in the morning on "The Child in the Midst," and in the evening on "The Crown of Lilies." He will also give a short address at the afternoon service at 2.30. Strangers are cordially welcomed and a social hour will be held at the close of the evening service.

Winter Street Congregational.  
The Rev. Omar White Folsom, pastor of Winter Street Congregational Church, Bath, Maine, will preach in First Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning.

Centennial Methodist Church.  
Rev. A. Henderson, pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "Progress Essential to Happiness."

TOOKE BROS. LIMITED, MONTREAL  
MAKERS OF  
SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, VESTS  
—AND IMPORTERS OF MEN'S  
FURNISHINGS.

"Close-fit"  
FITS CLOSE. TIE SLIPS EASILY.  
STAYS LOCKED. MADE IN  
TWO INCH ONLY.  
2 FOR 25c.

TOOKE BROS. LIMITED, MONTREAL  
MAKERS OF  
SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, VESTS  
—AND IMPORTERS OF MEN'S  
FURNISHINGS.

W. C. BOND

Phone 1092

R. W. CLARK

## Two Very Choice Investments

For Immediate Sale as Owner is Leaving the City in a Few Days

FAIRFIELD ROAD, close to Cook street, 7-room house, exceptionally well built, on very large lot, 64x163. \$1,950 cash.....\$3,950

FAIRFIELD ROAD, adjoining lot to house as before mentioned, size 64x140. \$450 cash..\$900

BOND & CLARK, 614 Trounce Avenue. :: Telephone 1092

Local Agents for Pacific Government Lands and Concession Corporation, Ltd.

W. C. BOND

TELEPH ONE 1092

R. W. CLARK

### LOCAL OFFICIALS TO ATTEND CONVENTION

Hon. Thos. Taylor and F. C. Gamble Invited to Washington Good Roads Association

Hon. Thomas Taylor, Provincial Minister of Public Works, and F. C. Gamble, Public Works Engineer, will attend the annual convention of the Washington State Good Roads Association, which will be held from the 4th to the 8th of July on the Alaska-Yukon Exposition grounds, as representatives of British Columbia.

The presence of these provincial officials has been asked through a special invitation from Samuel Hill, president

of the organization, and Governor Hays of Washington. They have accepted it without hesitation, being glad of the opportunity to participate in a gathering, the deliberations of which they feel assured will give them an insight into methods adopted elsewhere in the prosecution of public works which may be introduced to advantage in British Columbia.

COREY ABOUT AFTER ACCIDENT

Palaisseau, France, June 12.—William E. Corey, President of the United States Steel Corporation, who was injured in an automobile accident here Thursday was able to leave his room today and take a short walk in the grounds. M. Godfleur, the manager of Mr. Corey's French estate, who was very seriously injured in the accident has shown great improvement, and his recovery is considered assured.

President of Steel Trust Recovering From Shock and His Manager Will Live

Atlanta, Ga., June 12.—Dancing to the sound of piano music in the First Universalist church is to be a weekly diversion of a number of young people of the church. Rev. E. Dean Ellwood, the pastor, said today of the dancing:

"I consider dancing is an innocent and healthful amusement. I do not believe in letting the Devil have all the good things."

AGED WIDOW BRUTALLY MURDERED

Trumbull, Conn., June 12.—Mrs. Sarah Dibble, a widow 81 years old, was brutally murdered yesterday while alone in her home on the Trumbull road, about two miles north of here. An autopsy performed upon the body showed that her nose was broken and her face badly bruised and that death was directly caused by strangulation. Her throat showed the marks of finger prints. Mrs. Dibble lived alone with her son George, who, on returning from work, failed to find his mother about the house.

### WON'T LET OLD NICK CORNER FUN

Southern Pastor Has Arranged Weekly Hops in His Church for Young Set

Atlanta, Ga., June 12.—Dancing to the sound of piano music in the First Universalist church is to be a weekly diversion of a number of young people of the church. Rev. E. Dean Ellwood, the pastor, said today of the dancing:

"I consider dancing is an innocent and healthful amusement. I do not believe in letting the Devil have all the good things."

AGED WIDOW BRUTALLY MURDERED

Trumbull, Conn., June 12.—Mrs. Sarah Dibble, a widow 81 years old, was brutally murdered yesterday while alone in her home on the Trumbull road, about two miles north of here. An autopsy performed upon the body showed that her nose was broken and her face badly bruised and that death was directly caused by strangulation. Her throat showed the marks of finger prints. Mrs. Dibble lived alone with her son George, who, on returning from work, failed to find his mother about the house.

ON MAKING A SEARCH HE FOUND HER body, nearly nude in a dark corner of the cellar. The authorities are looking for a tramp seen in the neighborhood early in the day.



# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## Gordon Head District

About 20 acres, having about 800 feet sea frontage. Small cottage, stable, chicken houses. Land is most suitable for fruit; about 6 acres improved. There are 600 selected trees, 300 currant bushes, 100 gooseberry, one-quarter of an acre asparagus, one-quarter of an acre strawberries, besides raspberries and rhubarb. This property is close to school and post office, and only 5 miles from Victoria City Hall, and offers a pleasant and profitable site for a home, with one of the grandest views on Vancouver Island.

**Price \$10,500 On Very Easy Terms**

SOLE AGENTS

Established  
1890

**R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS**

Telephone  
30

Who Will Be Pleased To Show The Property.

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

## THIS ORCHARD OF 6 1/2 ACRES

**For Sale**

The land is all in a high state of cultivation with 700 fruit trees in rows of beautiful, well-kept trees, cherries, apples, pears and plums, 7 years old.

Three acres in small fruits strawberries, raspberries, and logan berries.



**For Sale**

New Six Roomed House with city water New stable, woodshed and poultry house

within 3 1/2 miles of City Hall

Purchaser can obtain horse, buggy and tools if desired at a reasonable price.

**Price \$8000**

**SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE**

1206 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday  
Blacksmiths.....1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Boilermakers' Helpers.....1st and 3rd Th.  
Bookbinders.....2nd and 4th Monday  
Bricklayers.....1st and 3rd Sunday  
Bartenders.....1st and 3rd Sunday  
Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Carpenters.....Alternate Wednesdays  
Cigar makers.....1st Friday  
Electrical Workers.....2nd and 4th Friday  
Garment Workers.....1st Monday  
Laborers.....1st and 3rd Friday  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....1st Monday  
Laundry Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday

Longshoremen.....Every Monday  
Letter Carriers.....1st Wednesday  
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Moulters.....2nd Wednesday  
Musicians.....3rd Sunday  
Painters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Printing Trades Council.....Last Sunday  
Printing Pressmen.....2nd Monday  
Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday  
Steam Fitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Stonecutters.....2nd Thursday  
Street Railway Employees.....1st Tuesday 2 p.m. 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.  
Stereotypers.....Monthly  
Tailors.....1st Monday  
Typographical.....Last Sunday  
T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday  
Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

It is said that Scottish miners are facing the blackest outlook since 1894.

Of all the boy workers in London, newsboys are stated to be the most, and bakers' boys the least healthy.

A general strike of machinists in all shops of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad went into effect June 3rd.

Stonecutters at Calgary, have had their wages increased from 60 to 62 1/2 cents per hour, dating from April 1st.

W. L. MacKenzie King, M. P. for North Waterloo, was sworn in by Earl Grey as Canada's first minister of labor, last week.

Painters at Quebec, have received an increase of 2 1/2 cents per hour, their wages now being \$13.50 per week of 54 hours.

Laborers employed on the Chateau Laurier struck last week for higher wages and shorter hours. They are getting \$1.50 per day and work ten hours per day. They want \$1.75 and a nine-hour day.

The Bricklayers' union of Halifax, N. S., has practically won its 8-hour day fight. It was expected that next month would see every union bricklayer working on an 8-hour basis.

Bricklayers at Brantford, Ont., are now working under the new schedule of 45c. per hour as a minimum instead of 42c., and an 8-hour day instead of 9; about 70 men are affected.

A. A. Gibbeault, president of the Dominion Textile Workers, Montreal, notified the department of labor that the employees of the Dominion Textile Company who were concerned in the recent inquiry before the conciliation board have accepted the award of the board.

Of the 1,200 carpenters in Boston and nearby towns, who struck for an increased pay, and a Saturday half holiday, fewer than 120 remained out last week, and it was expected that all would be back at work within a day or two.

The American Federation of Labor executive has been holding a meeting in Toronto, preparatory to the holding of the convention in that city in November next. President Gompers and Secretary Morrison addressed an enthusiastic public meeting before leaving for Europe.

Several thousand employees of the Republic Iron & Steel Company have received an advance of ten per cent. in their wages, effective at once. It is said that practically all the other concerns which cut wages on the first of April will restore the former scale before the 1st of July.

The labels of the typographical union and the pressmen's union which have decorated Hamilton printed matter will shortly give place to the allied printers' label. The allied printing trades council has been formed, and will be in working order in a few weeks.

Announcement has been made that the wages of the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Steelton, which was cut ten per cent. on April 1st, will be restored in all departments of the plant on July 1st. The order will affect nearly 7,000 men. The announcement came as a surprise as it was not expected that the cut would be restored so soon.

As a result of differences with the Edmonton builders' exchange, 400 union carpenters went on strike there last week. The ultimatum from the carpenters on Saturday was that a minimum wage of \$3.75, or approximately 5 cents per hour increase, be granted. The strike will break in on

the best building year the city has had for some time. The union men will fight it out.

As well as the great convention, several international gatherings are to meet in Toronto this year. The Pattern Makers convene in June, while the street car delegates will hold their meeting in September. The electrical workers are also scheduled to assemble there, but there appears a good deal of doubt whether they will hold a convention.

The last report of the British Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is still unsatisfactory from the workers' point of view. The total membership was 61,783. Of these 8,668 were unemployed, 6,744 being in receipt of donation benefits. The total on the sick list was 1,934, and on superannuated benefit 2,907.

The conference of the executive board of the International Union of Journeymen Horehoers and representative labor men of Canada took place as per schedule in Montreal on May 3rd. Representatives from Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal locals were also present. An active organizing campaign for Canada and the northwestern states was arranged.

Official notices were posted in all the mills of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at Wheeling, Va., stating that after June 30th all of the plants of the company will be open shops. The company announced that it would no longer treat with the amalgamated association. The order affects 10,000 men.

The Japanese Honolulu laborers, who went on strike about two weeks ago to enforce a demand for an increase of wages to one dollar a day, are reported to be weakening. Many of them, it is said, are willing to return to work, but fear to do so. About 8,000 Japanese are out on five of the biggest plantations in the islands.

The building trades are busy at the following wages at Hull, Que.: Bricklayers and masons, 35c to 40c an hour; carpenters and joiners, 25c an hour; lathers, 25c an hour; plasterers, 40c an hour; painters, 35c to 40c an hour; plumbers, 35c an hour; stonecutters, 40c an hour; builders' laborers, 18c to 20c an hour.

The work on the first 100 miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Prince Rupert to Copper River is being pushed ahead with increasing speed, considerable additions having been made to the number of men employed. "Since the beginning of May," said Terence Conway, labor agent for Foley, Volek & Stewart, the contractors, "we have taken on 800 men. At the close of April we had 2,800 working on the right of way, so that now the force numbers 3,600." Mr. Conway states that the men are staying well, being perfectly housed by the company in 50 camps, extending all along the line of work.

The Regina Typographical Union has secured a new working agreement with the employing printers of the city which will extend over a period of three years. The agreement dates from April 1, 1905. The present rate of wages for hand compositors, viz: \$18 per week for 48 hours will continue in force until April 1, 1910; \$19 will be paid until April 1, 1911, and then \$20 per week during the remainder of the life of the agreement. The wages of machine operators remain the same, viz: \$23 per week for day work and \$25 per week for night work.

The people of Ontario have found out that there is a need of employment bureaus to help the newly arrived immigrant to gain suitable employment. At the beginning of last winter there were in Toronto hundreds of families who had no work and no means. For many of the men there was not work of any kind to be had either in the city or the country. In December the Women's Work Bureau was opened, and since that many, it not most of whom, would have remained idle but for its aid, have found profitable employment. It has been found that there is, in Ontario, a great demand for women to assist in the work in the farm houses. It would be hard to overrate the good done by the public spirited women who formed this bureau.

For the first time in its history, the American Federation of Labor is to hold its annual gathering in Canada. Toronto has been chosen as the convention city, and, although the gathering does not take place until Novem-

## WATERFRONT, CORDOVA BAY

20 Acres, 12 acres cleared, 6-roomed house, barn, etc., good orchard, suitable for subdivision. Fine beach.

Apply to

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

**COLES & ODDY**

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

P. O. Box 167

1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

Telephone 65

## TIMBER LAND

Close to Prince Rupert

4820 acres all on water. Easy to log; can be towed at small cost to Prince Rupert. Spruce, Hemlock and Cedar. Will cruise over 20,000 feet per acre. For a quick sale, these can be bought at a snap.

**Howard Potts**

731 Fort Street

Phone 1192

## MAKE MONEY ON GOVERNMENT ST.

Saturday's Colonist says John Cort will erect a one hundred and fifty thousand dollar theatre on the corner of Government and Elliott streets, in the James Bay section. On another corner very close to this is a sign that says stores will be built to suit tenants. Then the Government are purchasing all the property at the rear of the present Government buildings. Do you realize that this means a big advance in prices on this street? And in a short time it will all be used for business and apartment house purposes. We have the best buy on the street and a revenue-producer, one hundred and twenty-three feet between Michigan and Toronto streets, running right through to Young street, with double frontage, on which are four good six-room cottages, always rented and producing seven per cent. on the investment, which, with a small expenditure, can be increased to nine per cent. In the meantime the property will increase very rapidly in value. The price now for this choice property is

**\$8,500.00**

Look it up.

**T. P. McCONNELL**

Corner Government and Fort Sts. (Upstairs)

## THE GRIFFITH CO.

Room 11, Mahon Building — Telephone 1462  
REALTY TIMBER INSURANCE

Samples from a Very

## COMPLETE LIST OF LOTS FOR SALE

Reg. No.	Street	Feet Frontage	Price
603.....	LONDON .....	60.....	\$ 300
411.....	BLACKWOOD (cor.).....	109.....	750
672.....	CLARA .....	64.....	750
608.....	CRAIGFLOWER .....	90.....	850
460.....	OAK BAY AVENUE.....	60.....	950
658 (c).....	FORT .....	50.....	950
661.....	RICHARDSON .....	74.....	1,150
671.....	DOUGLAS .....	60.....	1,500
666.....	MONTREY .....	100.....	1,560
658 (a).....	BLANCHARD (cor.).....	120.....	2,200
640.....	BELCHER .....	82.....	2,650
634.....	FORT (corner).....	60.....	4,000
664.....	FORT .....	60.....	5,000
388.....	CHATHAM .....	60.....	6,000

ber, preparations for it are already being made. The local labor men are desirous that this year's session should prove the best that has yet been held. With this end in view, the different committees are hard at work making the necessary arrangements. The selection of a hall has proved a difficult one. It is expected that between five and six hundred delegates from the different unions in Canada and the United States will be in attendance. Past experience has shown that fully as many will attend on their own accord, while members of deputations will swell the attendance still more. To accommodate this crowd a large hall is needed. This is true, moreover, because every meeting of the association is open to the public. Nothing is done behind closed doors. Massey hall is the building chosen to hold the meetings.

The strike that has closed 22 hat factories in Danbury, Conn., Betha and Newmillford for the past five months practically ended last week. It was announced that an agreement had been reached between about 15 of the manufacturing concerns and the national executive and advisory boards of the United Hatters upon a plan of settlement. The terms of settlement include an agreement on the part of the manufacturers to withdraw from the National Association of Hat Manufacturers, which can be done on 90 days' notice. At the present the members of the national association are under bonds of \$25,000 not to use the union label of the United Hatters. According to the terms of the agreement the union employees are to return to work as individuals for 90 days in the factories entering into the settlement and after the withdrawal of the manufacturers from the National Association becomes effective all matters in dispute in the

local factories will be arbitrated and the use of the union label will be resumed. In order to reach this agreement both sides made concessions.

## RAVINGS NOT WORTHY NOTICE

Toronto, June 12.—Sir Frederick Borden has made the following reply to the declarations Rev. John Pringle made before the Presbyterian General Assembly at Hamilton on Thursday: "I never heard of the Rev. Dr. Pringle unless he happens to be the Rev. Pringle, formerly of the Yukon. If so, he evidently continues to play his old part. I know nothing about his engagements but had he presented himself here during the last election my majority would doubtless have been considerably increased by the exposure of his Yukon record. "Presumably he hates me because I am a member of the Government which declined to play his game of self-glorification and self-advertisement, involving the denial of justice and of fair play. "The ravings of such a person are not entitled to much notice."

Four Killed in Detroit Accident  
Detroit, Mich., June 12.—A floor at the plant of the Peninsula Stove Works, on West Fort street, here, has caved in, and it is reported that four men have been killed. A number are also said to be injured. The storehouse was a six-story building, and five of the floors collapsed from the weight of the stores which filled them. Fire followed, but soon was brought under control and the firemen and policemen are now working in the ruins looking for victims.

**TOLLER & GRUBB**  
Phone 2046... 1232 Government St.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION**

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combats all the diseases which are the result of the action of the blood, and restores the system to its normal state. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and removes all discharges from the urinary organs, suppurating infections, the use of which does not cause any harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

**THERAPION No. 1**  
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, suppurating infections, the use of which does not cause any harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

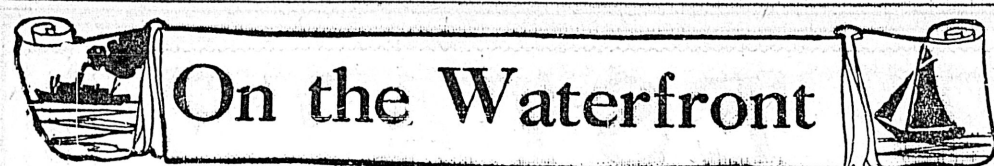
**THERAPION No. 2**  
For infectious diseases of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the detriment of the sufferer's health and ruin of his life. T. P. preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates a poisonous matter from the body.

**THERAPION No. 3**  
For nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It restores surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

**THERAPION** is sold by Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of some of the letters of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.





## ADMIRAL COMES ON EMPRESS

Sir F. G. D. Bedford Returning After Term of Governorship in West Australia

## VALUABLE CARGO ABOARD WHITE LINER

Number of Prominent People Arrive From the Orient

R.M.S. Empress of India arrived in port yesterday morning, after a trip from Yokohama of twelve days' duration. Good weather favored the voyage. The vessel had a large passenger list, comprised of 84 sailors and 475 Chinese, and a valuable cargo, including 1200 bales of silk, valued at \$500,000.

A notable passenger aboard the vessel was Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford, G.C.B., who is on his way home from West Australia, of which state he has been governor. The admiral visited Japan before coming here, and was hospitably entertained there by Admirals Togo, Baron Saito, and Kaniura. While at Yokosuka he saw the new Japanese Dreadnoughts, the Satsuma and the Kawachi, the former of which is nearly ready to be commissioned, while the latter is building. The Kawachi when complete will be the largest and most heavily armed vessel in the world.

For six years Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford has been Governor General of Western Australia, for the term of which he expressed himself most optimistically to a Colonist reporter. He is the son of Vice-Admiral E. J. Bedford and entered the British navy in 1852, rising by all the various grades to the rank of vice-admiral in 1897. Admiral Bedford was one of the remaining veterans of the Crimea, having served in the Black Sea in 1854 and participated in the bombardments of Odessa and Sevastopol. In 1855 he served in the Baltic and was present at the bombardment of Swenborg. He wears the Crimean, Baltic and Turkish medals and one classed for this service. During the present King's visit to India as Prince of Wales, Admiral Bedford commanded the Serapis. In the engagement with Hunsar in 1877, he was captain of H. M. S. Shah, and later he was captain of H. M. S. Monarch. From 1880 to 1883 he was Captain of the Royal Naval College. In 1884, he organized the flotilla on the Nile, for which he received a medal and clasp and the Khedive's bronze star. H. M. S. Britannia was also one of his commands. In 1888, he became Naval A. D. C. to the late Queen Victoria. Subsequently he was Commander-in-Chief at the Cape and West Coast of Africa. He commanded expeditions against Fodi Sillah, Gambia, in 1894, against Nara of Brokenin on the Benue River in the same year, and against King Koko of Nimbi on the Niger in 1895, receiving a medal and three clasps. For two periods he served as a Lord of the Admiralty and then became Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian stations. Later his service has been in Western Australia in the capacity of Governor General with residence at Government House, Perth.

Other notable arrivals were Count Castell, a well known European nobleman, and Countess Castell and maid; Lady Piggott, wife of Sir Frank Piggott, Chief Justice of Hongkong; Hon. W. Chatham, a prominent Hongkong official; Prof. R. Kjellen, who has been on a scientific mission; Major Macdonald, and several other army men; Surgeon General W. B. Slaughter, from the Indian army, and many others.

The steamer was equipped with wireless telegraphic apparatus since leaving port. Mr. Watt having boarded the steamer at Shanghai and proceeded to Hongkong on her, making the installation en route. He left at Nagasaki to join the Empress of Japan and install the apparatus on that liner. When off Japan communication was maintained at a distance of 400 miles, and the day before arriving at Victoria communication was maintained.

## NOME STEAMERS ARE HELD UP BY ICE

Big Liners, One Hundred Miles Outside, Unable to Make Port

Up to yesterday no word had been received in Seattle from Nome announcing the arrival of any of the fleet of six or eight steamers attempting to make that port. It is known that the fleet is within 100 miles of Nome, and it was expected that some of them would anchor off Nome as early as night.

A message reported to have come from Nome on Friday is ridiculed by local steamship men. This stated that the Victoria, Olympia, Umatilla, Senator, St. Croix and Ohio were five miles off Nome. Those familiar with that harbor state that if this were the case the big liners had arrived, but no advice of arrival came from the gold camp.

The steamer Victoria reported by wireless to the Alaska Steamship Company that she was 100 miles off

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless.

Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Part cloudy, northwest wind. Bar 30.27, temp. 43, sea moderate. In, steamer Greenwich, 6.20 p.m. Steamer Alice Brown, 7.25 a.m. Steamer Antiochus, 4.20 a.m. Pachena, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, westerly. Bar 30.11, temp. 56, sea moderate, no shipping.

Estevan, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, westerly wind. Bar 30.20, temp. 54, heavy swell, no shipping.

Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, westerly wind. Bar 30.12, temp. 55, sea smooth, southbound, steamer Rupert City, in Discovery Passage, 3 a.m.—Clear, Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Clear, calm. Bar 30.08, temp. 54, sea smooth, no shipping.

Point Grey, noon—Clear, northwest wind. Bar 30.11, temp. 54, sea smooth. In, steamer Cowichan, 3.45 a.m. Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Clear, northwest wind. Bar 30.17, temp. 63, sea smooth, steamer Zapora, southbound, 10 a.m. Tatoosh, noon—Clear, westerly. Bar 30.17, temp. 64, sea moderate. In, a barge towing, 3.35 p.m.

Estevan, noon—Clear, northwest wind. Bar 30.27, temp. 59, sea moderate. Spoke U.S.S. Cutter Bear, Lat. 48, Long. 131.00, 12 a.m. bound to Sitka.

Pachena, noon—Clear, northwest wind. Bar 30.20, temp. 57, sea moderate. Government steamer Quadra, westbound, 10 a.m.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Clear, northwest wind. Bar 30.07, temp. 67. Out, steamer William Jolliffe, at 4.40 p.m. In, steamer Empress of India, at 5.40 p.m.

Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Clear, calm. Bar 30.11, temp. 63; sea smooth. Santa Clara, southbound, at 4.30 p.m. Steamer Dolphin, southbound, at 4.50 p.m.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Clear, westerly wind, 15 miles. Bar 30.24, temp. 54; sea moderate; no shipping.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Clear, northwest wind. Bar 30.27, temp. 55; sea moderate. D. G. S. Quadra at Hesquiat.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Clear, northwest wind. Bar 30.40, temp. 50; sea moderate. No shipping.

Nome, in the ice, at 2.10 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Other advice received indicated that the fleet had made little progress since the time of the Victoria's report, and that they were proceeding cautiously through rotten ice.

At noon Thursday the steamer St. Croix reported 100 miles off Nome, at that time being six days and eighteen hours from Seattle, which her owners claim is a record for the run. She was then in slush ice and proceeding at the rate of four miles an hour. Her owners expected she would arrive on Friday night, but no cable was received.

Thursday's message stated that the entire fleet was bunched in the ice, about 100 miles off Nome, and it is the opinion of local owners and managers that the steamers are approaching Nome slowly, but that they are still held back by the ice.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company received a cable on Friday from Agent Bush, at Nome, who states that Norton sound and Bering Sea are clear of ice. This company's advice is that the steamer Umatilla was in company with the Victoria Thursday, off Cape Romanoff, which is about 100 miles south of Nome.

There is some disappointment that the steamers are not reported at Nome, but no anxiety is felt for them, as the messages indicate that there is little danger. All the masters are exercising caution and proceeding slowly.

## SINKING OF SEA LION TO BE INVESTIGATED

Shipping Men Believe Collision With Oceania Vance Was Unavoidable

Tomorrow morning the officers and crew of the tug Sea Lion, which was rammed and sunk in a fog by the schooner Oceania Vance, east of Race Rocks on Wednesday morning, will appear before local United States inspectors Whitney and Turner at Seattle to give testimony. Capt. Scott, of the schooner, has sent a written report of the affair to the inspectors and the latter have asked him to attend the hearing.

As the Oceania Vance registers less than 700 tons gross, the inspectors have no jurisdiction over Capt. Scott. In the routine of their duties the inspectors are required to look into the mishap. It is the general opinion among shipping men that the collision was unavoidable and that no one was to blame.

## Sails For San Francisco

With general cargo for San Francisco and Seattle, the six-masted British barkentine Everett G. Griggs sailed from Antwerp last Tuesday afternoon. Most of her cargo consists of cement, some freight having first been loaded at Grimsby, England, where the vessel discharged a cargo of wheat from San Francisco. Capt. D. S. Forbes, formerly master of the bark Dunstaffnage, commanded the Griggs from Grimsby to Antwerp, taking the place of Capt. Delano, who was ill. It is supposed that the latter was able to resume his position, and is bringing the barkentine out. The Griggs is due at San Francisco about the middle of October.

## Antiochus in Port

With an unusually heavy cargo, comprising 10,000 tons in all, the Holt liner Antiochus, Capt. Keay, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, completing a fast passage from the Orient. She brought 474 Chinese passengers, all of whom were landed here. In her cargo were shipments of tea and silk.

## REVENUE SHOWS MARKED DECREASE

Business of Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line Affected by Depression

Business in Japan is still suffering from the financial depression which swept over the world in 1907, according to the reports submitted at the semi-annual general meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, held in Tokyo recently, which was received in the mails per the Empress of India. During the last half year the company's fleet consisted of 72 vessels, while the company was entrusted with nine other steamers. These vessels carried over 1,200,000 tons of cargo and 55,000 passengers, the total mileage of navigation being over 1,000,000.

As to conditions of the different lines the coasting service was unprecedentedly inactive. The tonnage of steamers lying idle reached over 12,000, and the revenue showed a marked decrease. The Oriental lines maintained their inactivity. The cargo traffic declined in general. The shipment of silks and bean-cakes only was satisfactory. The Kobe-Tairen line was abolished in January this year. The European line was almost normal in respect to outward voyages, but the homeward service line was badly affected by the postponement of government works and the inactivity of private enterprises, which caused a considerable decrease in imports. The American line was so dull in regard to both outward and homeward voyages that the volume of freight was less than the average on account of the commercial depression in Japan and America, of the Chinese boycott of Japanese merchandise and of the importation of goods in anticipation of the enforcement of the increased American railway tariff. The Australian line was also very dull on both outward and homeward voyages. Though a fair freight traffic was done in the homeward service, the shipment of goods from Japan and Australia for Shanghai did not reach its former condition in consequence of the anti-Japanese boycott. The business condition on this line was worse than in an average year throughout the outward voyages. The Bombay line was satisfactory both ways. There was an upward tendency of freight in the outward service, while the shipment of raw cotton homeward was good, reaching an average rate.

With reference to the passenger traffic, the number of passengers by coasting lines show a remarkable decrease. There was no particular change on the European line, as compared with ordinary years, but owing to the restriction of Japanese emigrants the number of steamer passengers decreased on the American line. The inactivity in the passenger traffic throughout the various N.Y.K. lines is something very unusual in the company's history of recent years.

## The Accounts

The following accounts for the first half of this year were presented:

	Yen.
Profit .....	1,177,953
Brought forward from last account .....	231,057
Total .....	1,409,010
To reserve .....	58,897
Bonus to officials .....	95,465
Dividend (ten per cent per annum) .....	1,100,000
Carried to next account .....	190,648

## THREE FUNNEL LINERS HAVE PICTURE TAKEN

Moving Picture Man Went Out This Afternoon on Tug Czar to Take Photos

The three funnel liners of the C.P.R., the fast Princess Charlotte and Princess Victoria, had their pictures taken this afternoon—taken under most modern circumstances. The tug Czar, which is the C.P.R. wharf at 2 o'clock this afternoon had on board a photographer armed with a moving picture machine with which he recorded the steamers on their arrival at the wharf. The Princess Charlotte inbound from Vancouver. The Victoria was bound for Seattle. The fast liners, and with good weather conditions and a nice little ripple the outlook for excellent pictures is considered good.

## FREE FIGHT ON MINNESOTA

Police Called Aboard to Check Outbreak on Hill Liner

Seattle, June 12.—The police were called last night on board the liner Minnesota to quell a free fight between Minnesotans and the galleys boys. One man was so badly hurt that he was taken to the hospital.

## SUBMARINE SINKS IN STORM; 20 DROWN

Russian War Vessel Meets Disaster While Undergoing Her Trials

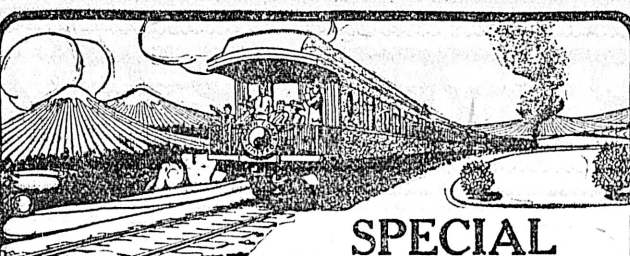
St. Petersburg, June 12.—The submarine torpedo boat Kaspala, of the Russian navy, has been sunk in a storm in the Black Sea, while the craft was undergoing trials. Twenty members of her crew, including the captain, first lieutenant and chief engineer perished.

## Massachusetts in Collision.

New York, June 12.—The freight steamer Massachusetts bound from Boston to New York collided during a thick fog today with the schooner Susan I. Pickering off Eaton's Neck, Long Island. The Massachusetts had a small hole blown in her starboard bow but the injury was not such as to cause any alarm for her safety.

## Steamship Arrivals.

Liverpool, June 12.—Empress of Ireland arrived 8.45 a.m. today.  
New York, June 12.—Arrived: Steamers America, Hamburg, and Baltic, Liverpool.  
Brisbane, June 12.—SS. Marama arrived from Vancouver today. SS. Aorangi sailed June 9 for Vancouver.  
Greenwich Arrives.  
The steamer Greenwich of the Watts



## SPECIAL Eastern Excursions

TICKETS ON SALE JULY 2nd AND 3rd FINAL RETURN LIMIT OCTOBER 31st

BRANDON, P. LA PRAIRIE, WINNIPEG, ST. PAUL, DULUTH and Return .....	\$60.00
CHICAGO and return .....	\$72.50
ST. LOUIS and return .....	\$67.50
OMAHA and return .....	\$63.90
TORONTO and return .....	\$95.50
MONTREAL, OTTAWA and return .....	\$105.00
NEW YORK and return .....	\$108.50
BOSTON and return .....	\$110.50
HALIFAX and return .....	\$131.20

Tickets also on sale Aug. 12th and 13th. Secure your sleeping accommodation early.

## ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP AGENCY FOR ALL LINES

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Pass. Agt., 255 Morrison Street, Portland.  
E. E. BLACKWOOD, Gen. Agent, 1234 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

## Northern Pacific Railway

## WHITE STAR—Dominion Line

Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool  
Canada .. June 12, July 17, Aug. 21  
\*Laurentide new June 19, July 24, Aug. 28  
Dominion .. June 26, July 31, Sept. 4  
\*Meganthe new July 3, Aug. 7, Sept. 11  
Ottawa .. July 10, Aug. 14, Sept. 18  
\*Largest and finest steamers on the St. Lawrence route. T. H. Larke, Passenger Agent, 709 2nd Ave., Seattle, Wash. U. S. A. or Local Agents.

## Those in the Country

Are specially invited to investigate the merits of the

## Siche Gas Cook Stoves

and lighting plant—all in one. Safe and economical. The cook stoves are proving a great success.

## E. F. GEIGER

1428 Douglas St., Phone 226

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

North Dairy Farm School. Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Schoolhouse," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Wednesday, the 30th day of June, 1909, for the erection and completion of a two-room frame schoolhouse, situated near the pumping station on the Quadra street extension, in the Saanich municipality.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 7th day of June, 1909, at the offices of W. Campbell, Esq., secretary of the School Board, Royal Oak; and at the Public Works Department, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank check or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent of the amount of the tenders, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

## Steam Fire Engine

Tenders sealed and endorsed. Tenders for Steam Fire Engine will be received up to 4 p.m. Monday, June 21st, 1909, for one engine of capacity of 700 imperial gallons per minute with all necessary suction hose and other complements complete, and to be up to all requirements required of an engine of this class. Payments will be made on the above on satisfactory tests made by the chief of the fire department. The engine to be drawn by horses. Also one motor driven fire engine of the same capacity as above. The parties tendering will furnish specifications and cuts of the proposed steamer in each case, and state price delivered at the Headquarters Fire Department on Cormorant street, Victoria, B. C., also state time of delivery. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned. The council reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, June 1st.

Watts Company reached port this morning from Acapulco, and will proceed to Ladysmith to take a cargo of coal to Cape Nome. Capt. Care, who has been waiting here to take charge of the steamer, will assume command at the coal port.

## B. C. Coast Service

DON'T MISS IT

### Vancouver Island Day June 17th

AT THE

### Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

At Seattle, Wash. 1909

## \$2.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP \$2.50

Tickets good going Wednesday, June 16th, returning Sunday morning, June 20th. Tickets interchangeable with the International Steamship Company.

H. F. BISHOP, Local Wharf Agent, Belleville Street Dock  
L. D. CHETHAM, City Passenger Agent, 1102 Government Street.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND SOUTH PORTS

Leaves Victoria 8 a.m. S. S. City of Puebla, or Queen, June 16, 23, respectively. Steamer leaves every seventh day thereafter.

S. S. Governor or President sails direct from Seattle, June 18, 25, and every seventh day.

FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

ALASKA EXCURSIONS—June 16, July 1, 15, 16, 30, 31, Aug. 15.

FINE TRIPS AROUND THE SOUND EVERY SEVEN DAYS

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

Connecting at Skagway with V.P. & N.R. Leaves Seattle at 9 p.m., S. S. Cottage City or City of Seattle, June 8, 12, 18, 23, 30.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Honolulu Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE—1117 Wharf Street. Phone 4. R. P. Rithet & Co. Ltd. Agents. C. D. DUNN, Gen. Passenger Agent, 112 Market St. San Francisco.

Subscribe For THE COLONIST

## JEBSEN LINE

Four Weekly Freight and Passenger Service

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS

Steamer "Ella" sailing 25th June for San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexican and Central American ports.

C. S. BAXTER, Agent. Metropolitan Block, 809 Government St. Phone 730.

B. C. Agents C. G. Johnson & Co., Vancouver.

## SEATTLE ROUTE

S.S. "Iroquois" leaves Victoria at 9 a.m. daily; for Port Townsend and Seattle. Returning, leaves Seattle midnight. Tickets interchangeable with C. P. R. steamers.

Jas. McArthur, Agent. Phone 1451 824 Wharf St.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Solid wide Vestibule Trains of Coaches and SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN

CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,

And the Principal Business Centers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Longest Double-track Route under one management in the American Continent.

For Time Tables, etc., address  
C. W. VAUX, Assistant Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, 128 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

## For Northern B. C. Ports

S. S. VADSO

10 p.m.

### THURSDAY, JUNE 17

10 a.m.

John Barnsley Agent 534 Yates Street Phone 1925.

## ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. SHORTEST SEA LAND TO LAND IN FOUR DAYS. Fast Turbine Steamships. MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Tunisian (10,576 tons) .. June 18, July 16  
Victorian (12,000 tons) .. June 25, July 23  
Corsican (11,800 tons) .. July 2, July 30  
Virginian (12,000 tons) .. July 9, Aug. 6

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Low Rates.

Pretorian (7,417 tons) .. June 19, July 17  
Hesperian (10,000 tons) .. June 26, July 24  
Ionian (9,000 tons) .. July 3, July 31  
Grampian (10,000 tons) .. July 10, Aug. 7  
Grampian and Hesperian (twin screw), largest, fastest and finest steamers between Montreal and Glasgow.

Ionian and Pretorian—These well-known and popular liners now carry one class cabin (called record) at following moderate rates:

Cabin, \$42.50 upwards. Third class, \$27.50.

Also direct service Montreal and Quebec to Havre and London.

For reservations, pamphlets, and further information, apply to Agents Canadian Pacific Ry. W. R. ALLAN, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

## TO-NIGHT Wiccareb

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

25c, 50c



# “CRAIGDARROCH

*IN ITSELF, the most beautiful, most picturesque, and most get-at-able subdivision in Victoria; and commanding scenic grandeur of surpassing beauty—beauty of sea and landscape, of majestic mountains and undulating parkland IS WITHIN THE REACH of those who desire to secure an allotment within this demesne.*

—a demesne which has the supreme advantage of absolute privacy combined with easy access to all parts of the city and surrounding country. To assist those who desire to inspect this domain and select choice residential sites, Mr. E. Brammer has been appointed by the owner to act for him on the premises. Mr. Brammer will show the plans of lots and driveways and will be delighted to answer all business queries—in addition, you can secure full information by ringing up telephone 1915.

*The foregoing announcement is for the benefit of those who desire to select and purchase home-sites BEFORE this princely domain is placed on the open market.*



# THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

P. O. BOX 207 TELEPHONE 1055

OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VICTORIA BRANCH: 1204 Government St., R. W. Perry, Local Manager

Subscribed Capital \$2,350,000

INCORPORATED

Paid-Up Capital and Reserve \$1,800,000

## REPORT OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Company, Bank of British North America Building, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., on Wednesday, June 2nd, 1909, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Among those present and represented by proxy were: Nicholas Bawlf, Esq., President Northern Elevator Company, Director Bank of Toronto, etc.; E. D. Martin, Esq., Wholesale Druggist, President Winnipeg Board of Trade, etc.; James Stuart, Esq., President Stuart Electric Company; E. S. Popham, Esq., M.D., Vice-President of the Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Co., etc.; E. L. Taylor, Esq., Barrister-at-law, second Vice-President; Monarch Life Assurance Co., etc.; W. T. Alexander, Esq., President The Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Co.; William McBride, Esq., M.A., Western Manager The North American Life Assurance Co.; Rev. Dr. William Sparling; F. Steele, Esq., President Steele & Co. Investments; H. Sandison, Esq., Capitalist; F. H. Alexander, Secretary The Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Co.; Robert Magness, Esq., Inspector Weights and Measures; W. V. McKague, Esq., Druggist; R. G. Affleck, Esq., Barrister; E. M. Coussell, Esq., Secretary The Commercial Trust and Loan Company; George Adam, Esq., Commissioner; G. S. Alexander, Esq., Real Estate Broker; William McLeish, Accountant; S. Stone, Esq.; J. K. B. Turner, Esq., Inspector; J. H. Alexander, Esq., Inspector; J. B. Johnson, Esq., Accountant; J. T. Gordon, M.P.P., President, Gordon, Ironside & Fares; Hon. R. L. Borden, M.P., Ottawa; Geo. I. Wilson, Esq., Capitalist, Vancouver; E. F. Hutchings, President Great West Saddle Co., Winnipeg; Capt. Wm. Robinson, President Dominion Fish Co., Selkirk; Hon. Walter Scott, Premier, Saskatchewan; Hon. A. E. Forger, Lieutenant-Governor Saskatchewan; Hon. W. E. Seaborn, Barrister, Moose Jaw; James Wilson, Esq.-Mayor, Saskatoon; J. E. Bradshaw, M.P.P., Prince Albert; Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., Lindsay, Ont.; Dr. A. H. McKay, Esq., Supl. of Education, Halifax; Wm. H. Wiswell, Clerk of Court, Halifax; W. C. Wells, Capitalist, Nelson, B.C.; Richard Secord, (McDougall & Secord), Edmonton; D. E. Sprague, Lumber Merchant, Winnipeg; R. H. Myers, Justice of the Peace, Winnipeg; Capt. J. R. Wynne, Winnipeg; D. R. Dingwall, Winnipeg; Hon. A. G. Rutherford, Premier, Edmonton; James McKay, Barrister, Prince Albert; Dr. A. B. Stewart, Rosthern, Man.; Geo. D. Brymner, Manager Bank of Montreal, New Westminster, B.C.; Geo. B. C. Sharpe, Mgr. Pioneer Lumber Co., Moose Jaw; Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, Barrister, Regina; Patrick Burns, Cattle Exporter, Calgary; W. R. Hull, Capitalist, Calgary; Hon. Chas. J. Mickle, M.P., Birtle, Man.; Hugh Armstrong, M.P.P., Portage la Prairie; D. R. Fraser, Lumber Merchant, Edmonton; Wm. Dennis, Proprietor Halifax Herald, Halifax; J. M. Robinson, Financier, Sumnerland, B.C.; James Cran, Manager Bank British North America, Ashcroft, B.C.; Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Finance, Victoria; Wm. Pearce, Chief Surveyor C.P.R., Calgary; E. Hart Nichols, Barrister, Calgary; Hugh Armour, Wholesale and Retail Meat Merchant, Regina; Hon. F. J. Fulton, Minister of Public Works, Victoria; Thos. V. Patterson, Capitalist, Victoria; A. T. Cushing, Lumber Merchant, Edmonton; Wm. V. V. Second, President C.P.R., Winnipeg; Andrew Kelly, (Miller), Brandon; Wm. Fernie, Capitalist, Victoria; Hon. Chas. Wilson, Barrister, Vancouver; Peter McAra, Esq.-Mayor, Regina; Geo. H. Cowan, M.P., Barrister, Vancouver; Geo. B. Hughes, Capitalist, Victoria; Frederick Ross, Hardware Merchant, Edmonton; T. J. Skinner, Financial Agent, Calgary; D. W. McDougall, Capitalist, Calgary; Dr. R. E. W. Watson, N.W. Minister, B.C.; Messrs. Acheson & Shannon, Barristers, Saskatoon; R. B. Nichol, Wholesale Commission Merchant, Vancouver; R. P. McLennan, Wholesale Hardware, Vancouver; Hon. Chas. E. Pooley, Barrister, Victoria; John Somerville, Hardware Merchant, Edmonton; James Short, Barrister, Calgary; Thos. Underwood, Broker, Calgary; O. B. Manville, Hardware Merchant, Prince Albert; Malcolm Isbister, Postmaster and Hardware Merchant, Saskatoon; Edward H. Heap, Lumber Merchant, Vancouver; A. P. Luxton, Barrister, Victoria; Thos. Wood, Capitalist, Victoria; Thos. Nichol, Editor "The Daily Province," Vancouver; Thos. Ellis, Capitalist, Victoria; Manley Loney & Co., Financial Brokers, Moose Jaw; Henry Morey, New Westminster; J. J. Banfield, Financial Agent, Vancouver; G. F. Pownall, Capitalist, Victoria; Judge H. C. Taylor, Edmonton; Capt. C. Gardiner Johnson, Financial Broker, Vancouver; J. L. Cote, Civil Engineer, Edmonton; Alex. Monroe (retired), Victoria; T. J. Agnew, Hardware Merchant, Prince Albert; Robt. J. Lumber, Timber Inspector, Vancouver; Col. A. W. Jones, Financial Broker, Victoria; Prof. J. H. Riddell, Principal, Alberta College, Edmonton; W. W. Chown, Hardware Merchant, Edmonton; Rev. Dr. John McDougall, Calgary; Dr. N. J. Lindsay, Calgary; W. F. Salisbury, Local Treasurer C.P.R., Vancouver; Alfred Price, General Superintendent C.P.R., Calgary; Jonathan Miller, Ex-Postmaster, Vancouver; Sheriff Jas. D. Hall, Vancouver; Thos. Bellamy, Manager Bellamy Co., Edmonton; John Beckenridge, Lumber Merchant, Calgary; J. C. Armstrong, Capitalist, New Westminster; Geo. J. Kerr, President Calgary Milling Co., Calgary; J. S. Donaldson, M.P.P., Prince Albert; Thos. Shotholt, Druggist, Victoria; Andrew Grey, Prop., Marine Iron Works, Victoria; Wm. Bashford, Lumber Merchant, Rosthern; Alex. Allan, Collector of Customs, Calgary; Dr. Elliott, M.P.P., Wolsely, Sask.; E. A. Johnson, Hardware Merchant, Brandon; T. M. Turnbull, Mgr., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Edmonton; Dr. J. J. Anderson, Supl. Brandon Asylum, Brandon; E. D. Grierson, Capitalist, Edmonton; Henry James, Police Magistrate, Brandon; H. H. Parlee, Solicitor, Edmonton; Dr. James Cowan, Capitalist, Portage la Prairie; Chas. Baxter, Machinery Inspector, Victoria; J. K. Worsfold, Assessor, Victoria; Henry J. Camble, Consulting Engineer, C.P.R., Vancouver; Lawrence Goodaere, Wholesale and Retail Meat Merchant, Victoria; H. E. A. Watson, Manager Bank of Montreal, Brandon; Hon. W. H. Cushing, Minister of Public Works, Alberta; John Niblock, Divisional Superintendent, C. P. R., Calgary; Wm. Blair, Esq., Barrister, Winnipeg; Sheriff Inkster; J. Robinson, Merchant, Winnipeg; Rev. Dr. Sparling, Principal Wesley College; R. R. Scott, Manager McPherson Co., Winnipeg; E. H. Macklin, Free Press, Winnipeg; Mr. Justice Beck, Edmonton; Eugene D. Carey, Examiner Land Titles Office, Winnipeg; A. J. Dana, Purchasing Agent C.P.R., Vancouver; Wm. H. Fares, Gordon, Ironside & Fares, Winnipeg; M. H. McLeod, General Manager C.N.R., Winnipeg; F. Carter-Cotton, Editor News-Advertiser, Vancouver; Jas. H. Lawson, Manager R. P. Rithet & Co., Victoria, B.C.

The President, Mr. W. T. Alexander, acted as Chairman, and the Secretary, Mr. P. H. Alexander, was requested to act as Secretary of the Meeting.

The Secretary, at the request of the Chairman, then read the minutes of the last meeting, as held May 5th, 1909. These minutes were approved by the Shareholders, and signed by the Chairman.

The Secretary then read the Directors' Report to the Shareholders, as well as the Financial and Auditors' Statements, for the year 1908, as follows:

**SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1908**

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors have much pleasure in submitting the Sixth Annual Report of the Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Company, accompanied by the Profit and Loss Account, and general financial statements for the year ending December 31st, 1908, and which have been duly certified by the Company's Auditors.

In reviewing the business of the Company from a general point of view, during the year just closed, it is most gratifying to note that substantial progress was made in all departments.

The subscribed capital now amounts to over \$2,350,000.00, and the amount paid thereon is over one million dollars, while the assets have increased nearly \$600,000 over the previous year, and now reach the handsome total of \$1,795,355.43.

During the period extending over the past two years, when the world at large was suffering through the widespread depression, our Western Provinces continued to make steady progress, and while the volume of business along certain lines, showed possibly a decrease when compared with former years, still, there has been a marked improvement in the character of the business transacted. The speculative business has largely been superseded by sound, practical and safer business methods.

The splendid crops in our Northwest during 1908 have already been the means of attracting large numbers of very desirable settlers, and it is quite natural to expect during the coming year that the West will experience the greatest rush of immigrants in the history of the country. Although this year has just nicely commenced, we find indications on every side of returning prosperity. Railroad companies are making very large appropriations for extending and equipping their lines not only in the East, but to a great degree in the four Western Provinces. It is here that the great development of Canada is going to take place. This year will see many of our financial institutions erecting permanent buildings well in keeping with this growing country.

The feeling is growing stronger year by year, that no matter how conditions may be in other parts of the world, our great Western country will continue to advance with that degree of certainty which is characteristic of a young and vigorous, agricultural country. With every year we have a large influx of settlers, which means a greatly increased area brought under cultivation. With free homesteads and land in general so cheap, and yet so

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. T. ALEXANDER, Esq., President and Manager  
E. S. POPHAM, Esq., M.D., Vice-President  
NICHOLAS BAWLF, Esq., President Northern Elevator Co., Director Bank of Toronto, etc.  
E. D. MARTIN, Esq., Wholesale Druggist, President Winnipeg Board of Trade  
JAMES STUART, Esq., President Stuart Electric Co., etc.  
E. L. TAYLOR, Esq., Barrister-at-law, 2nd Vice-President Monarch Life Assurance Co., etc.  
F. H. ALEXANDER, Esq., Secretary

Bankers: THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Solicitors: TAYLOR & BOWLES.

### WINNIPEG ADVISORY BOARD

CAPT. WM. ROBINSON, Vice-President Northern Bank, President Dominion Fish Co., Selkirk.  
E. F. HUTCHINGS, Esq., President Great West Saddle Co.

D. R. DINGWALL, Esq., Jeweler  
D. E. SPRAGUE, Esq., Lumber Merchant.  
MAJOR J. R. WYNNE, Capitalist.

R. M. SIMPSON, Esq., M.D.  
ROBT. MAGNESS, Inspector Weights and Measures.  
H. SANDISON, Esq., Capitalist, Winnipeg.

### VICTORIA ADVISORY BOARD

T. W. PATERSON, Capitalist.  
HON. CHAS. POOLEY, Solicitor.  
ANDREW GREY, Prop. Marine Iron Works.

L. GOODACRE, Esq., Lumber Merchant.  
JOS. SAYWARD, Lumber Merchant.  
DR. O. M. JONES.  
THOS. SHOTBOLT, Chemist.

A. W. JONES, Valuator.  
POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY, Solicitors.  
R. W. PERRY, Local Manager.

### AUDITORS' STATEMENT

We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have made a full examination of the books, accounts and vouchers of The Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Company to the 31st of December, 1908, and find the same to be correct and properly set forth in the above statement.

A detailed audit of the cash receipts and disbursements with vouchers has been made and found correct. The securities for loans, as above shown, in the hands of the Company, have been carefully scrutinized and compared with the detailed list of Mortgages and found correct.

(Signed).

D. A. PENDER, C.A.

W. RAMAGE, C.A.

Auditors.

Winnipeg, April 23rd, 1909.

### ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

Mr. W. T. Alexander, the President, on rising to move the adoption of the report said:

It is with a feeling of much pleasure and satisfaction that I desire to call your attention to the fact that this Company has just experienced the most successful year in its history, and from the statements submitted to you, it must be evident to every shareholder that all departments of the business have made substantial progress.

Our assets have been steadily increasing until at the close of last year they amounted to nearly \$1,800,000.00, or about \$600,000 increase over 1907, and the subscribed capital, which now totals over \$2,350,000, shows a gain of \$250,000 over the previous year.

It must be very gratifying to the shareholders to learn that the Company was able to pay during the year two half yearly dividends, at the rate of nine per cent per annum, in addition to the interest accruing at 5 per cent on the "B" Permanent Stock that had become fully paid during the year. The usual 5 per cent interest was credited to the balance of the Accumulative Permanent Stock, and provision was also made for the interest that had accrued during the year on the deposits and deposit certificates.

It is satisfactory to note that after paying out the various items of interest, and crediting the different classes of stock, with the required amounts, we had a balance of \$8,636.12 of interest earnings to credit to the Profit and Loss Account.

This amount has been transferred to the Reserve Fund, as well as the very creditable sum of \$122,310.95 which stood at the credit of the Premium Account.

It should be very satisfactory to the shareholders to learn that the Reserve now amounts to \$400,751.23, being an increase of \$130,947.07 over the previous year.

This last year there has been ample evidence that the shareholders have realized that in order to build up a successful institution they must do their part in assisting the Directors and management. Accordingly your Directors beg to tender their heartiest appreciation of the loyal support thus given, and at the same time wish to call the shareholders' attention to the fact that we expect a very busy year, and would ask for their cooperation in promoting the Company's welfare in every possible manner.

It affords your Directors much pleasure to state that the officers and staff have executed their work in a capable and satisfactory manner.

W. T. ALEXANDER, President.  
E. S. POPHAM, Vice-President

May 31st, 1909.

### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

For the year ending December 31st, 1908.

Assets.	
Real Estate Loans—First Mortgage and Accrued Int.	\$1,706,600.50
Share Loans and other Securities	57,812.48
Sundry Accounts due Company	310.96
Charter and License Account	547.50
Office Furniture and Pictures (Head Office and Branches)	10,668.28
Cash on hand and in Bank	19,415.62
	\$1,795,355.43

Liabilities.	
Permanent Stock "A" and "B" and accumulations	\$1,007,507.02
Deposits and Accrued Interest	63,575.60
January 1st, 1909—Dividend "A"	36,426.36
January 1st, 1909—Dividend "B"	2,944.72
Loan Repayments	231,120.71
Amount due on uncompleted Loans	49,491.72
Accounts Payable	3,508.06
Reserve Fund	400,751.23
	\$1,795,355.43

W. T. ALEXANDER, President.  
E. S. POPHAM, Vice-President

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Dr.

Balance of Interest due on Real Estate Loans, Dec. 31st, 1907	650.10
Interest credited to Permanent Stock and Deposits	4,389.81
July 1st, 1908, Dividend "A"	31,330.73
January 1st, 1909, Dividend "A"	36,426.36
"B" Interest accrued and paid during 1908	1,796.51
Transferred to Reserve Fund	130,947.07
	\$205,514.58

Cr.

Profits from First Mortgages and Bank Interest for the year ending December 31st, 1908 (after deducting charges of management), \$83,302.62, which, with \$122,310.95 Premium on Capital Stock, amounted to	\$205,514.58
	\$205,514.58

### RESERVE FUND

Balance at credit of account, December 31st, 1907	\$269,834.16
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	130,947.07
	\$400,781.23

### CHARACTER OF SECURITY

The funds of the Company are loaned only upon first mortgages on improved city and town property in small average amounts, and upon ample margin of value, and under a system whereby a portion of the principal is repayable monthly. Each year, consequently, sees the borrower's debt less and the Company's security greater.

**4%** ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS OF ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARDS, SUBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL BY CHEQUE. WE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE YOU OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH US. YOU WILL BE TREATED MOST COURTEOUSLY. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

### MONEY TO LOAN

ON CITY AND TOWN PROPERTY ON REASONABLE TERMS. BRING IN YOUR PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND LET US FIGURE ON THEM.

successful year and are a source of great strength to the Company. Every year sees the Company adding new agencies which means the extension of our business in districts that have of recent years sprung into prominence, and that offer good business to the Company.

I have every assurance that, with the co-operation of the shareholders, your Directors will be able to report a splendid year's business for 1909.

I now beg to move the adoption of the very satisfactory report which has been submitted to you today.

Mr. E. D. Martin, on rising to second the adoption of the report, spoke as follows:

I would like to refer briefly to a few incidents that have occurred in connection with the Company during the past year. As you are all, no doubt, aware, our Company has been operating under The Building Societies Act of Manitoba.

For many reasons, the Directors have considered it advisable to apply for a Charter, that would be more comprehensive and suitable for this growing Company. Incorporation by the Dominion Parliament might have been readily obtained by way of "Letters Patent," but for many reasons it was decided by the Directors to apply for a Special Act of the Parliament of Canada.

The advantage of incorporation under a Special Act is many. In view of the fact that the Directors have under consideration the disposal of a large amount of the Company's Debentures in the Old Country this year, it was thought that the time was now most opportune for the Company to secure an Act that would give it more extensive powers, and be generally more suitable and satisfactory in conducting the affairs of the Company.

As already referred to in the President's Address, you will be asked today to sanction the issue of certain debentures. In respect to deposits, I may say, while the Company has made practically no effort so far to build up this Department, yet I am pleased to inform you that we have now on deposit about \$130,000, and when you consider that this money costs the Company only four per cent, it is readily seen that there is a handsome profit in this branch of the business.

Referring to the Reserve Fund, I desire to call your attention to the fact that the Company carried to the Reserve, during 1908, the handsome sum of \$130,947.07, and while speaking on the subject of Reserve, I thought it would be interesting to the Shareholders to have a comparison of the amounts at the credit of the Reserve Fund at the end of each year since the incorporation of the Company. I therefore will give you the following figures:

Reserve at the end of the first year	\$47,672.23
Reserve at the end of the second year	59,101.98
Reserve at the end of the third year	100,680.93
Reserve at the end of the fourth year	155,941.41
Reserve at the end of the fifth year	269,834.16
Reserve at the end of the sixth year	400,781.23

I am sure that this is a wonderful record for any Company, and I do not think there is another Loan Company in Canada that can claim such a splendid record.

Owing to the fact that the Company has disposed of practically all of its Capital Stock, it is hardly reasonable to expect in the future large increases in the Reserve from this source, but the Directors have every assurance that the earning power of the Company will be materially increased by the investing of the cash in the same way that they will obtain through the sale of the Company's debentures, and from the large increases in deposits.

Through the increased earning power of the Company, the Reserve should receive substantial additions each year, unless the Shareholders consider it more advisable to increase the dividend rather than carry a large surplus to the Reserve.

Another point worthy of mention is that, as our business expands, the management of the Company, in respect to the Head Office, but the Branches also, will not increase in the same ratio.

We are all aware that Branches involve more or less expense, but I am confident that, in respect to most of our Branches, the cost of management in the future will show, for some years at least, but very little, if any, increase, in spite of the fact that there will be, no doubt, a greatly increased volume of business done.

At the same time, we would like to come to the conclusion that the general management expenses, that the same should apply to the general management expenses.

I have before me a letter from the auditors of the Company, received a few days ago, and which refers to the manner in which our books have been kept, and the general system of our business, as well as the satisfactory results attained by the Company during the past year.

The letter is as follows: Winnipeg, April 24, 1909.

To the President,  
The Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Co.,  
Winnipeg, Man.:

Sir,—In signing the balance sheet of your Company for the year ending 31st December, 1908, we take this opportunity of congratulating you on the results obtained during the past year.

It is a pleasure that we would like to come to the conclusion that the manner in which your books have been kept, and on the system which has been evolved, and which, in our opinion, now meets all requirements.

We beg to thank you and your staff for your co-operation and for the courtesy shown to us at all times.

We have the honor to remain, your obedient servants.  
(Signed) D. A. PENDER, W. RAMAGE, Auditors.

The President in his address has just told you, and no doubt you were previously aware of the fact, that in respect to loaning the Company's funds, the only kind of security we accept is first mortgages on improved, productive real estate.

I will further state, and I think it is well for the Shareholders to know, that while we have such excellent security in the nature of first mortgages, and very information that the selection of our loans and I am quite safe in saying that during the past year no loan has exceeded more than fifty per cent. of the value of the property.

This Company has indeed made some wonderful progress, and is now one of the largest companies in Western Canada.

The Subscribed Permanent Capital is larger than that of any other financial institution in Western Canada, and the Paid Up Capital is the largest, with but one exception—the Northern Crown Bank.

Commenting on the future of this country, I do not think that there is any other country that has brighter prospects than has Western Canada at the present time.

A Company doing business in this Western country has little to fear in the way of decreased values. Even if we loaned a higher percentage than we are accustomed to, the fact is we would then have abundant security. It is only natural to expect that the value of property, in general, must increase.

To the people of today it seems really wonderful with what narrow vision the same people formerly viewed this Western country, and especially so was it the case with the people in the early days of settlement in this country. In those days they considered Manitoba as a very inferior country, and a different view of the situation we take today! We now include in our agricultural Western Canada that immense tract of country extending as far as Prince Albert and Edmonton. And I will further state that even the people living in the West have but little idea of the extent of our great wheat growing areas. This is indeed true when you consider that wheat can be grown to advantage at least five hundred miles north of what might be called today the limits of settlement in this great Western country.

I would just like to dwell briefly on a question that has been discussed a great deal of late. You all know what it is. I refer to the proposed Selkirk Centennial Exposition in 1912.

I had the pleasure of a trip to Portland to enquire as to the advantages accruing from the World's Fair held in that city in 1905. I made it my business to interview the managers of several Loan Companies, and very information that the future of the values was wonderful. If the Exposition is held in Winnipeg, we should benefit in the same way.

The Exposition would undoubtedly be the means of bringing hundreds of thousands of people into the country. The eyes of the whole world would be turned towards Western Canada, and as a direct result an immense amount of capital would be brought into the country for investment.

I am confident that the prospects of our Company could not possibly be better than they are today.

I have indeed much pleasure in seconding this splendid Report.

Before asking the shareholders to sanction the adoption of the Report, the Chairman enquired if there were any persons present who desired to address the meeting; whereupon, the following gentlemen spoke: Messrs. N. Bawlf, H. Sandison, Robert Magness and others.

Mr. Bawlf, in connection with the report I may say that the last speaker has discussed it at great length, but there are a few features of the report to which I wish to draw your attention. Now, in respect to the loaning department, I must say that great credit is due the management for the splendid condition of the loans at the close of last year. I am also very pleased to learn that in the matter of foreclosures the Company has been exceptionally fortunate.

Considering that a young growing company has more or less opposition with which to contend, and when it is also taken into consideration that the country had not fully recovered from the financial depression, I am fully convinced that the steady progress which the Company has made is really remarkable.

(Continued on Page Seventeen)



## THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

(Continued from Page Sixteen)

It is indeed gratifying to know that our subscribed capital is now the largest in Western Canada, and that our paid-up capital is second only to the Northern Crown Bank.

In so far as this Western country is concerned we have abundant faith, and all that is needed to bring the Company to the foremost ranks of financial institutions, is enthusiasm and properly directed energy.

I am happy to say that, during a recent trip throughout the Western Provinces I had the pleasure of visiting the Company's offices in such cities as Vancouver, Victoria and elsewhere, and it was indeed a source of satisfaction to me to find such well equipped offices and evidence of prosperity every place I went. I cannot speak in too high terms of the men in charge of the various branch offices, and I have every assurance that they are thoroughly capable men, and quite competent to look after the interests of the Company.

I now desire to refer to the question of debentures, which has already been discussed today. This is a matter which should be given very great consideration. As to the terms or costs of our debentures, we will be very largely governed by the standing of our Company. The same applies to a man in ordinary business life. When he desires accommodation at a bank, his financial standing is carefully enquired into.

If we can secure debenture money at four per cent. we will have a fine margin of profit from our investments.

Only recently I have visited nearly all the small towns in this Western country and evidence of rapid growth was seen everywhere. Naturally, with this development, large amounts of money are required.

This Company in soliciting for foreign capital should be attended with great success, as the standing of our Company is such that will appeal very strongly to intending investors.

Some people might wonder why a large institution like ours wishes to borrow money. This is readily explained, when it is understood that we can secure borrowed capital, say from four per cent., and invest it at a much higher rate in this country, where money is in such demand.

At the same time the investing public in the older countries are anxiously looking for a good safe investment for their surplus money, and nothing appeals to them more strongly than the debentures of a well established Loan Company.

Speaking of our Western country, many people wonder why the farmers in this country wish to borrow money when they have had such bountiful crops and splendid prices for their products. The explanation is quite simple, when we understand that they have been extending their land holdings and have been equipping their farms with more stock and implements, and in many cases have been erecting fine barns and homes for themselves. Their borrowing money is not a sign of poverty, but of that ambition and energy which is characteristic of the Western people.

We, who are living in Winnipeg, and have travelled extensively through the country, have only a slight knowledge of the progress being made in this great growing country.

I understand that between Winnipeg and Calgary, north and south of the C. P. R., the immense sum of one hundred and fifty million dollars was paid to the farmers for their grain, dairy and other products. As this money was distributed among the farmers and merchants throughout the length and breadth of this Western country, the beneficial effect to the whole country is quite evident.

I have visited a great many countries during the past few years, but I am confident there is no other country offers such inducements as our great fertile Western Canada.

We can scarcely realize the extent of our arable land lying between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, and in addition to this great tract of country we have now brought to our notice the extensive wheat fields north of Edmonton.

There is no country in the world where so much money is received from the products of the country in proportion to the population.

In concluding, I desire to say that I am well satisfied with the management of this Company, and am confident that its affairs are in the hands of capable Directors and officers.

After short addresses, delivered by several others, the Chairman put the motion. It was carried unanimously.

Mr. Nicholas Bawlf moved, and Mr. Wm. McLeish seconded it, that the Management be instructed to have the Report printed and distributed among the Shareholders for their general information.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. E. L. Taylor, and seconded by Mr. James Stuart, that the retiring Auditors, Messrs. D. A. Pender, C.A., and William Ramage, C.A., be re-appointed Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Mr. H. Sandison then moved that the following gentlemen: Messrs. E. D. Martin, James Stuart, Nicholas Bawlf, W. T. Alexander, Dr. E. S. Popham, E. L. Taylor and P. H. Alexander, be elected as Directors of the Company for the ensuing year. He said: "I think it is very much in order to propose for re-election the names of men who have conducted the affairs of the Company to the entire satisfaction of the Shareholders."

Rev. Dr. Wm. Sparling, in a few appropriate words, seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. E. L. Taylor upon being called upon, addressed the Meeting as follows: "I desire to say a few words in connection with

the ratification of the Special Act of Parliament as pertaining to this Company.

"In reviewing the progress that this Company has made during the last few years, it is evident to everyone that this Company has grown to be a large and important institution. In fact, to those especially interested in its welfare, the success of the Company has exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

"As in the case with many other financial institutions our Company was incorporated under Provincial Legislation, but when a financial institution begins to assume large proportions and has great interests at stake, it naturally looks for more extensive powers in its incorporation.

"Accordingly, your Directors having under their consideration the issue of large amounts of debentures, have deemed it advisable to apply, during the last session of the Dominion Parliament for a Special Act, which would in every respect be adequate for the efficient working of our Company. I am pleased to say that we have now obtained this Special Act, and I am sure that with our new Act of Incorporation our Company has gained considerable prestige and it will be the means of our conducting the affairs of this Company on a larger and more comprehensive scale than ever before.

"The greatest possible care has been taken in the preparation of our new Act, and it is the opinion of your Board that we have a Charter second to no Loan Company in Canada.

"I have, therefore, much pleasure in asking the Shareholders to accept and ratify the Act passed by the Dominion Parliament, known as Chapter 99 of last session."

Mr. N. Bawlf, in a few appropriate remarks, seconded the motion.

Mr. N. Bawlf then moved the vote of thanks to the management and Directors for their splendid work during the past year.

Mr. H. Sandison, in seconding the vote of thanks, spoke in a very complimentary manner as to the efficient way the Directors and Officers managed the business of the Company, and from the splendid evidence of satisfaction among the Shareholders was sure that a hearty vote of thanks was due the Management and Directors.

Before the motion was put to the meeting, Rev. Dr. Wm. Sparling rose and spoke as follows:

"I desire to include in my expression of thanks all the staff as well as the Directors and Officers. For instance, like Mr. Bawlf, I am very much interested in the welfare of the Company, and while at the Coast, last summer, I had the pleasure of visiting the offices at Vancouver and Victoria, and I am, indeed, pleased to state that I received the most courteous treatment at the hands of all the Company's officials. Like many others, I appreciate kind treatment, and I can candidly say that this was accorded to me at every one of the Company's offices that I visited, and every effort was made to furnish me with any information that I desired.

"Such courteous treatment necessarily makes one feel very kindly towards the Company, and for my own part, I sincerely wish that I had larger holdings in the Company. It was a great surprise to me to find that the Company had such a splendid business in Vancouver, and to see that the Company was enjoying such popularity."

The Financial Report, has, indeed, been a great surprise to me. I was of the firm opinion that if the Company could present even a fair report for 1908, considering the general financial depression, that the Company could withstand any kind of adverse conditions. I am delighted to say that the report has exceeded my highest expectations.

I regret to say that I am going east in the course of two or three weeks, so that I will not likely have the privilege of attending these annual meetings for some time to come.

I trust that the success of this Company will continue, and I shall certainly watch its progress with great interest.

Thereupon, Mr. E. L. Taylor, on behalf of the Directors, spoke briefly, and put the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then stated the Meeting of the Old Company would be now considered adjourned.

The question of accepting and passing by-laws for the working of the New Company was then considered.

It was then moved by Mr. N. Bawlf, and seconded by Mr. E. D. Martin, that the by-laws be read once and after such reading, discussion would be invited on any particular by-law.—Carried.

The Secretary then read the proposed by-laws.

Discussion was then entered into by Messrs. Sandison, McLeish and others.

It was then moved by Mr. E. L. Taylor and seconded by Mr. E. D. Martin that the by-laws as read be and are hereby the by-laws for the New Company.—Carried.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting re the proposed issue of debentures.

Mr. E. D. Martin then read "the notice to the Shareholders" in respect to the debentures, and moved that the Shareholders approve and pass the Debenture By-Law.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Stone, and was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then dwelt at some length on the advantages to the Company in having secured a Dominion Charter.

The Meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly elected Directors, Mr. W. T. Alexander was elected President, and Dr. E. S. Popham, Vice-President.

## Why Home Loving Victorians and Visitors

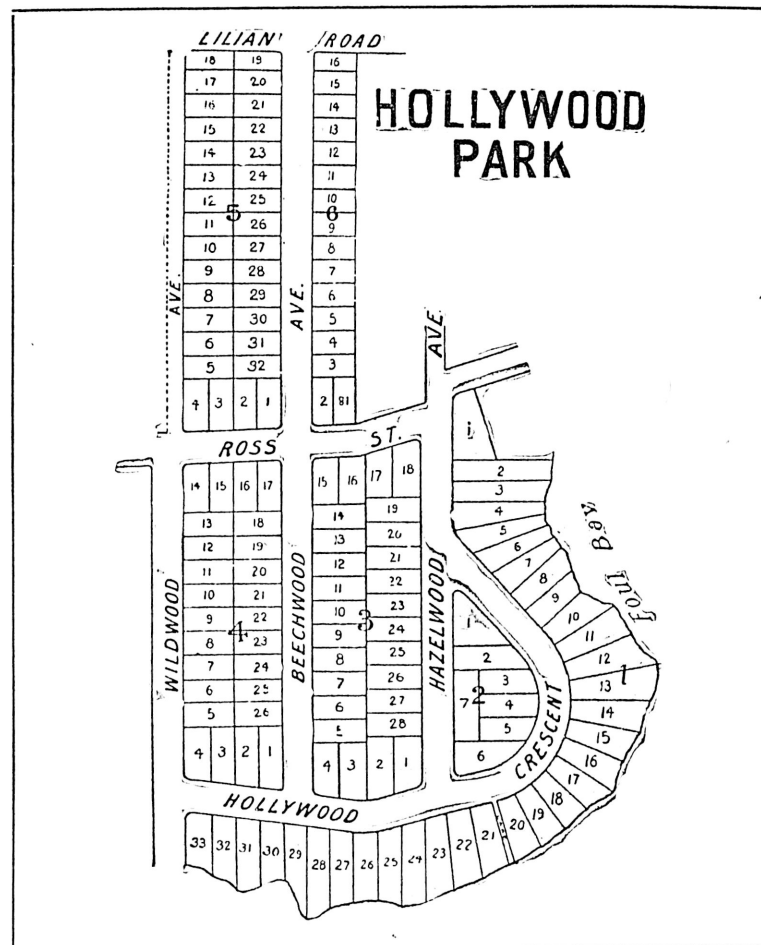
Who are interested in money making possibilities and who have an eye for the Artistic and Beautiful, should see and buy, lots in

# HOLLYWOOD PARK



BECAUSE it is the most charming spot in Beautiful Victoria.  
BECAUSE its waterfront lots afford part of the only white sand beach adjacent to the City.  
BECAUSE no lot in Hollywood Park is more than five minutes' walk from the street car.  
BECAUSE Hollywood Park is only ten minutes distant by car from Yates Street, thus permitting business men to get home for lunch.  
BECAUSE every lot is sold under Two Thousand Dollar building restrictions, thus insuring tasty surroundings and good neighbours.  
BECAUSE it has only been on the market two weeks, and already more than half the property is sold, thus demonstrating that

PEOPLE WHO HAVE SEEN, HAVE BOUGHT  
Take the Cook Street car and get off at Hollywood Park



Terms Quarter Cash, balance 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 and 24 months

### PRICES:

#### BLOCK 5

Close to Car Line

LOTS 1, 4, 18 and 19, each...\$400  
LOTS 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 30 and 31, balance sold, each...\$350

#### BLOCK 4

Every Lot Commanding Magnificent View

LOT 14...\$475  
LOT 17...\$500  
LOT 4...\$500  
LOT 3...\$475  
BALANCE...\$450

Come in and see us. We will be glad to show you.  
Mrs. Kelly, on the premises, is also an Agent, and will be glad to show the property.

### PRICES:

#### BLOCK 6

ALL SOLD

#### BLOCK 3

ALL SOLD

#### BLOCK 2

Crescent

LOT 1...\$800  
LOT 2...\$750  
BALANCE...\$650  
BLOCK 1  
Waterfrontage  
LOTS 3 to 7, each...\$1500  
LOTS 9 and 10, each...\$1400  
LOTS 14, 16 to 29, each...\$1000  
BALANCE SOLD.



## What the woman who has visited the Christie Factory says to her friends—

strongest advertisement they could have.

"You'd be surprised to see the staff that is

kept busy, day in and day out all the year round—cleaning, cleaning, cleaning.

"The windows, floors, walls, ceilings, machinery, etc.—all speak volumes for the sanitary conditions under which Christie's Biscuits are made.

"It's a picture to see the 'Christie Girls'—over three hundred of them—in spotless white. Each girl is supplied with two complete uniforms a week from the firm's private laundry.

"At every turn I found fresh

evidence of the unusual care which is taken to preserve absolute cleanliness.

"It was explained to me how every cunice of raw material is tested, and how, at each step throughout the process of mixing, baking and packing, the Christie quality is jealously guarded.

"I am convinced that if every woman in Canada could visit the Christie factory as I did, they would not think of using any but Christie's Biscuits in future."

The best Grocers everywhere in Canada have Christie's Biscuits. Sold in bulk, by the pound, or in moisture and dust-proof packages.

## Christie, Brown & Co., Limited

### METHODIST COLLEGES

Resolution Passed at Toronto Conference Relating to Appointment of Professors

Toronto, June 12.—The Toronto Methodist conference yesterday passed a resolution recommending that the appointment of professors to theological colleges should be subject to the approval of the general conference, or a specially constituted committee of

that body. The opinion was also expressed that all appointees should be members of the Canadian Methodist church.

Alexander Mills, Toronto, in moving the latter part of the resolution, said it was not aimed at any controversy which had arisen recently, at any particular college or professor, but J. R. Starr took exception to this portion of the resolution, declaring that it did aim at the last appointment by the board of regents of Victoria college. There was on their staff only one professor not a member of the Methodist

Church of Canada, Rev. George Jackson. He hoped that the conference was not going to be so small as to compel a member of the Wesleyan conference of Great Britain to forfeit his superannuation by joining the Canadian church.

Rev. Dr. Burns moved that the last part of the resolution be struck out, but the amendment was declared lost by a large majority.

ADVERTISE IN THE POST

### QUEENSBORO BRIDGE

Opening of New Structure Spanning East River to Be Elaborately Celebrated

New York, June 12.—A week's celebration of the opening of the new Queensboro bridge across the East River was begun today. The bridge is a cantilever structure, said to be the largest of this kind in the world. It connects the boroughs of Manhattan and Queens, the Manhattan terminal being at East Fifty-ninth street.

The celebration began with a great parade of 30,000 members of the navy and military, which escorted the first trolley car from Manhattan borough across the bridge, and was then reviewed by Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, Governor Hughes and city officials in the plaza at the eastern terminal of the bridge.

This was followed by a marine parade under the bridge, the opening of a carnival in a stadium in Long Island City, and tonight extensive fireworks were planned. The carnival and celebration will be continued in Long Island City all next week.

### PHILANTHROPIST TO TELL OF WORK

J. W. C. Fegan, Founder of Boys Home, Is in the City

J. W. C. Fegan, the English philanthropist arrived in the city yesterday with Mrs. Fegan and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Spencer at their residence, Moss street.

Mr. Fegan is the founder of the Fegan homes for boys at Southwark, Ramsgate and Stony Stratford, Eng. Every year he has sent out a hundred of his best boys to Canada and these have been distributed to good homes in different parts of the community through an agency which he maintains in Toronto.

Mr. Fegan will speak in the Reformed Episcopal church this morning, his pastor, the Rev. T. W. Gladstone being an old friend of his. In the afternoon he will address the Metropolitan Methodist Sunday school and at night he will speak at a public meeting in the New Grand theatre. On Monday night Mr. Fegan will speak in the Y. M. C. A. hall upon his work. In all, Mr. Fegan has sent out over 2,500 boys to Canada and they are all doing well.

## McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

Phone 1377

618 Trounce Avenue

Two good snaps in New Residences on the Monthly Plan.



# CLASSIFIED ADS ARE BUSINESS BRINGERS

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent discount for six or more consecutive insertions—cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

Business or Professional cards—of four lines or under \$1.00 per week; \$1.50 for two weeks. Special rates for monthly and yearly contracts.

No advertisement charged to account for less than \$1.00.

Phone No. 11.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

### ROCK BLASTING.

NOTICE—Rock blasting contractor and rock for sale for building or concrete. J. B. Williams, 465 Michigan street. Phone A-1343.

### BAGGAGE DELIVERED.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129

### BOATS AND ENGINES.

VICTORIA BOAT & ENGINE CO. LTD. Boats and launches built; estimates, repairs, designs. Shop: 424 David street. W. D. Buck, manager. Phone 205.

### BOOKBINDING.

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

### BOTTLES.

ALL KINDS OF bottles wanted. Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1335.

### BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING.

HAVE your shoes repaired at Hibb's, 3 Oriental alley, opposite Pantages Theatre.

### BRASS CASTINGS.

BRASS CASTINGS of all descriptions for machinists and launch builders. E. Coleman, shop 640 Pembroke St.

### CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS.

GENTS' clothes cleaned, dyed, repaired and pressed; umbrellas and parasols made, repaired and re-covered. J. W. Walker, 708 Johnson St., just east of Douglas. Phone A-1267.

### CARPENTER AND GENERAL JOBBER.

ALFRED JONES will promptly do all your repairs, lathes and other fence work done; dog houses, ladders, steps, and beds in store and made to order. Corner Fort and Blanchard. Office phone B-2011; residence phone, B-793.

### CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

LLOYD & CO., practical chimney sweepers and house-cleaners. 716 Pandora St., grades free and made to order. Vacant houses cleaned, ready for occupation. Phone 1577.

### DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office: 62 Wharf street. Tel. 171.

### VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.

Telephone 13.

### DYE WORKS.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—The largest dyeing and cleaning works in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

### VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS.

Fort St. Tel. 1717. Branch Office, 718 Yates St. Tel. 1603. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

### PAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—313

Fort street. We clean, press and repair ladies' and gentlemen's garments equal to new. Phone 624.

### ENGRAVING, STENCIL CUTTING.

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 815 Wharf street, behind postoffice.

### HARDWARE.

E. G. FRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

### THE HICKMAN TYR HARDWARE CO.

Ltd.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery. 30 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

### JUNK.

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1335.

### LITHOGRAPHING.

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND CROSSING. Nothing so large and nothing so small: your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

### LIVERY AND TRANSFER.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129

### LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

A.O.F. Court Northern Light, No. 5525. Meets at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

### K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday.

K. of P. Hall or Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.

### SONS OF ENGLAND, Pride of Island

Lodge, A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. President, H. O. Savage. Sec. 237, Victoria Postoffice. Secretary, T. G. Gravlin, 1931 Oak Bay Ave.

### SONS OF ENGLAND, No. 8, Alexandra

Lodge, 116 Douglas St. Meets Wednesday, K. of P. Hall, 3rd Wednesday. President, J. Critchley. Secretary, Sidney, B. C.

### NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

### PAPERHANGING.

JAMES SCOTT ROSS—Paperhanging expert, 916 Pandora avenue. Painting, kalsomining, signs. Send postal. Phone A-1539.

### POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria, B. C.

### GRAVEL.

B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—Foot of Johnson street. Tel. 1388. Producers of washed and graded sand and all kinds of gravel. Delivered by team to the city or on scows at pit on Royal Bay.

### CHORCHARD.

SHORTLAND SCHOOL—1109 Broad St., Victoria. Shortland Typewriting. Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, thoroughly taught. Graduates fill good positions. E. A. Macmillan, Principal.

### SEAL ENGRAVING.

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 815 Wharf street, behind Post Office.

### SCAVENGING.

VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office 710 Yates street. Phone 602. Ashes and rubbish removed.

### E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned.

Residence: 738 Humboldt street. Phone B-1799.

WING ON, 1709 Government St. Phone 23.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY—(Continued)

### STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING. 10,000 feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Duncan, 535 Yates. P. O. Box 179, City.

### STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING.

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 13 Wharf street, opposite Post Office.

### TEAS AND COFFEES.

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd. Pembroke street, Victoria. Telephone 597.

### UNDERTAKERS.

B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 485, 404, 584. Our experienced certified staff available day and night. Chas. Hayward, Pres. F. Caselton, Manager.

### CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

WINTERBURN, W. G. Telephone 1531. Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery; gasoline engines a specialty. 1637 Oak Bay avenue, Victoria, B. C.

### T. L. BOYDEN, M. I. E. E.—Mechanical

and Electrical Engineer. Expert in electrical distribution and power equipment. Electro-Motor applications. Inspections, tests, technical reports. 718 Fort St., Victoria. Phone 1737.

### DENTISTS.

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office, 557; Residence 122.

### DETECTIVES.

B. C. DETECTIVE SERVICE, Vancouver. Civil, criminal and commercial investigations. R. S. Baron, Superintendent. Head Office, rooms 207 and 208, Crown building, Vancouver. B. C. Phone 4202. Bloodhound trailers kept.

### MASSAGE.

MRS. EIRISMAN, electric light baths; medical massage. 1008 Fort street. Phone B-1965.

### MEDICAL MASSAGE, Turkish Baths—

G. Bjornfelt, Swedish masseur. 8-21 Fort St., near Blanchard. Hours 1-6. Phone 1856.

### MINING ENGINEER.

J. L. PARKER, Mining Engineer, room 11, Macgregor Block, 634 View St., Victoria, B. C. Telephone: Business, A-1267; Residence, 2912.

### PATENTS AND LEGAL.

ROWLAND BRITAIN, registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Fairfield building, opposite P. O. Vancouver.

### TURKISH BATHS.

TURKISH BATHS—Most modern on the coast. 821 Fort St. Phone 1856. Open day and night. Ladies days Monday, 10 to 8 p. m. and Friday, from 10 to 2 p. m. with lady attendants.

### VETERINARY COLLEGES.

SESSIONS begins Sept. 15. Catalog mailed free. Dr. C. Keane, 1818 Market St., S. F.

### WATCHMAKER.

A. PETCH, 90 Douglas street, specialty of English watch repairing.

## HOTEL DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—19 Johnson St., newly fitted up from bottom to top, good accommodation, sporting gallery, and large billiard room. Ladies days Monday, 10 to 8 p. m. and Friday, from 10 to 2 p. m. with lady attendants.

### NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court house. Best hotel in town. Rates from \$1.50 up. John M. Insley, proprietor.

### VANCOUVER.

HOTEL DOMINION—When you arrive at Vancouver take large auto bus which will take you to this hotel free. Our service is the best obtainable at the price. American plan \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Auto makes one trip daily. European and Stanley Park. F. Baynes, proprietor.

### BLACKBURN HOTEL—A. E. Blackburn

proprietor. This well-known and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and refurnished is now open to its patrons. Steam heat, fine commodious rooms, first-class dining room, best attention to comfort of guests. American plan \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. European plan, 75c upwards. 318 Westminster avenue.

### ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson

and Sons, proprietors. R. D. Thompson, Manager. Closest to Colliery and Water street, Vancouver, B. C. Vancouver's first hotel. Situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch from 12 to 2 p. m. European plan. Famed for good whiskey.

### COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Hastings

and Cambie streets. Headquarters for mining and commercial men. Rates \$2 and upwards. Atkins, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

### DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING—The Misses Roberts, 29 Menzies St. Phone A-1727.

### WANTED—TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—Empire or Royal typewriter. Box 541, Colonist.

WANTED—To purchase, city property, good buy, giving \$2,000 timber claim in part payment. Box 627, Colonist.

WANTED—Small farm, partly improved, on Schoon or Sooke Harbor, water-front, or beach street, preferred. No soil not necessary; must be cheap; no agents. 534, Colonist.

WANTED—All hens and chicks you don't want; cheap. 555, Colonist.

WANTED—From 6 to 10 acres of land within an easy drive of city, some already in fruit; must have fair-sized house and stabling and good water. Apply giving price and terms, to Box 555, Colonist.

WANTED—Scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1335.

WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street.

WANTED—For rent, a small rooming house, in good locality. Apply Colonist office, Box 534.

FOR SALE—Cheap, confectionery store. 384, Colonist.

FOR SALE—Snap at less than one-third its value, good business; \$500 takes it. Owner forced to sell. Box 667, Colonist.

FOR SALE—Cheap, confectionery store. 384, Colonist.

FOR SALE—For rent, a small rooming house, in good locality. Apply Colonist office, Box 534.

FOR SALE—Cheap, confectionery store. 384, Colonist.

FOR SALE—For rent, a small rooming house, in good locality. Apply Colonist office, Box 534.

FOR SALE—Cheap, confectionery store. 384, Colonist.

FOR SALE—For rent, a small rooming house, in good locality. Apply Colonist office, Box 534.

FOR SALE—Cheap, confectionery store. 384, Colonist.

FOR SALE—For rent, a small rooming house, in good locality. Apply Colonist office, Box 534.

FOR SALE—Cheap, confectionery store. 384, Colonist.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

WING ON, 1709 Government St. Phone 23.

JAPANESE, HINDU AND CHINESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of labor, general contractor. 1601 Government street. Phone 1630.

COSY CORNER General Employment Bureau, also department for rooms and board. Mrs. Newton. Phone 1440. Office hours, 9 to 11 and 2 to 3.30. 616 Fort street, Victoria.

### THE DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT

AGENCY. 938 Yates Street. Phone 447.

WANTED—An experienced house parlor maid, about 30, small family, wages \$25 to \$30, city. References.

WANTED—Experienced general maid, three in family; wages \$25; city; references.

WANTED—Working housekeeper for hotel, 4 in family; wages \$25.

WANTED—Good cook, Sydney, also working housekeeper, general work; wages \$30.

WANTED—Lady help, Sydney, good cook, family three; references.

WANTED—Nurse maids, good wages; send one for afternoon.

WANTED—Capable needlewoman (for ten days in country, seaside) dress-making.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STAR DARNER is a complete machine and weaves nice, soft fabrics, hardly distinguishable from the woven cloth, truly a triumph of modern invention for the low price of 35c. Another wonder is the scissors, thimble. Come and see it. Haslip Specialty, 1515 Douglas St., opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—Furniture and effects of 10-roomed house; house to rent, cheap; good locality; at present full of roomers. Apply 628 Humboldt St.

R. H. KNEESHAW, Medium and Healer, has removed to 734 Caledonia Ave., S. F. daily; test circle Thursday, 8 o'clock.

FOR SALE—New Underwood type-writer, cheap. P. O. Box 595.

CELERY AND TOMATO PLANTS—Grown by S. Carto, Slicker Sliding. Early silver self-blanching celery, 1 per 100, \$8 per 1000; perfected white plume celery, \$1 per 100. Satin variety white celery, late variety, 1 per 100; tomato plants, \$1.50 per 100; all good, hardy plants; now is the time to order. Write direct to the grower or to Pitt & Peterson, Duncans, B. C.

FOR SALE—Rubber-tired buggy, harness and English riding saddle. L. Rye, P. O. Box 10. Phone R-2031.

FOR SALE—A light driving cart, phaeton, hayrack, set of double harness, set of single harness and bicycle. Would take good cow in trade. Apply 600 George Road or phone B-1607.

FOR SALE—One incubator; also Chestnut horse, 16 hands. Mrs. Bayley, Old Esquimalt Road, Victoria.

FOR SALE—Baby buggy, in first-class order; very cheap. Apply 1247 Pandora St.

MISFIT and second-hand clothing. Lash, 843 View St., Phone L-1207.

BAGSHAW'S TOMATOES are the best on the market; wholesale by P. R. Stewart and Sonley & Lewis.

BRASS PUMPS and the latest up-to-date nozzles and spraying. Progress Fruit Packing Co., Victoria.

FOR SALE—One-horse-power motor, very little used, good as new; will sell for \$40. Apply Bancroft, 1013 Government St.

NOTICE—We draw up agreements, mortgages, conveyances and search titles at reasonable rates. Let us quote you on your fire insurance. The Griffith Co., Mahon Bldg., City.

MILLWOOD, large and small, to suit; a cord cut up. Hull, Phone 1124.

OWNERS will build to suit tenants on corner stand; two car lines pass; tributary to large residential district; suitable for druggists, grocers, etc. Reasonable terms will be given to suitable parties. Apply to the Glenley Auto Co.

R. S. BYRN, 1302-4 Wharf St., foot of Yates; commission, storage, warehousing, manufacturer's agent and Bond No. 10. Phone 394. P. O. Box 408.

HOUSES, cottages, etc.; contracts taken at lowest prices consistent with good workmanship; new and effective designs and plans free. Sidney Baker, Contractor, 603 Belleville St., Phone A-1201.

HORSE and barber clippers to be sharpened and ground at Pichon & Lenfert, 45 Johnson St.

MUSHROOMS in cellars and outhouses for profit; Barter's celebrated virgin track spawn in any quantity. Apply at Marston's, 1201 Madison St., S. F. Rogers, Sole Agents in B. C.

NO MATTER how large or small the job is let us give you an estimate on pulling trees or stumps or house-moving. Stump-puller for sale or hire. J. O. Dent, 466 Burnside Road. Phone A-1781.

BEDDING FLANTS in variety; also plants of cabbage, cauliflower, celery and tomato, for sale at Johnston's Seed Store, Corner St. m15

RUBBER TIRED BUGGY, good condition, little used, just repainted; cost \$165; sell \$75. Clark, 606 Government St.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING—Mme. Vital, 1120 Caledonia Ave.

FOR SALE—Houston tenoner, one shaper, one Smith mortiser, one small steam saw, one planer. Taylor Mill Co., Ltd. Lby., 2116 Government street. P. O. Box 628.

FOR SALE—Buggies, delivery and farm wagons, gasoline engines, fencing, etc. B. C. Hardware Co., 510 Johnson St.

ANTIQUE JEWELRY, Diamonds, Engravings and Pictures bought and sold. Mrs. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street.

BAGGAGE promptly handled at current rates by the Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. Office open night and day.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Snap at less than one-third its value, good business; \$500 takes it. Owner forced to sell. Box 667, Colonist.

FOR SALE—Cheap, confectionery store. 384, Colonist.

FOR SALE—For rent, a small rooming house, in good locality. Apply Colonist office, Box 534.

FOR SALE—Cheap, confectionery store. 384, Colonist.

FOR SALE—For rent, a small rooming house, in good locality. Apply Colonist office, Box 534.

FOR SALE—Cheap, confectionery store. 384, Colonist.

FOR SALE—For rent, a small rooming house, in good locality. Apply Colonist office, Box 534.

FOR SALE—Cheap, confectionery store. 384, Colonist.

FOR SALE—For rent, a small rooming house, in good locality. Apply Colonist office, Box 534.

FOR SALE—Cheap, confectionery store. 384, Colonist.

## WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—Experienced man for cigar and news stand. Apply P. O. Box 732. j11

BOY WANTED—Apply Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd. j10

WANTED—Five ship carpenters. Apply J. H. Allen, P. O. Box 132, Chemainus, B. C. j9

WANTED—Partner in office; specialty work; must have \$500. Box 602, Colonist. j9

BOYS WANTED—At The Colonist Varnish Room. j9



# "Long Range Champion"

London Morning Post, July 16, 1908.

The London, England papers loudly praise the performances of the Ross Rifle at Bisley last year when all long range records were broken by Mr. F. W. Jones with a Ross Match Rifle. In five matches totalling 27 shots at 900 yards and 17 shots at 1,000 yards, Mr. Jones never missed the bull.

This performance was well seconded by the work of the Ross Rifles at the D. R. A. last fall when 13 out of 15 Mark III. Ross Rifles competing in the first stage of the "Governor Generals" secured places in the second stage.

Rifle shots who want to see the pace in 1909 cannot afford to use any rifle but

## ROSS RIFLE MARK III.

Ross Sporting Rifles, \$25.00 and upwards are on sheer merit winning out against all imported sporting arms. Write for catalogue.

ROSS RIFLE CO.

QUEBEC, QUE.

# What to Drink

A most refreshing drink and at the same time a strengthening one is

## BOVRIL

Stir a spoonful of BOVRIL into a glass of any plain mineral water and you have the best pick-me-up and reviver.



## "Just Out"

Day & Martin's latest and best Shoe Polish

Day & Martin's Polishes are used the world over—and are more popular to-day than ever before.

"JUST OUT" is certain to add to the reputation of Day & Martin's Polishes in Canada.

Ask your dealer for "JUST OUT" Shoe Polish and refuse substitutes. There is nothing else just as good.

CHAS. GYDE, - 22 St. Frs. Xavier St. - MONTREAL.  
Agent for Canada.

## WELCOME TO G. H. BARNARD

(Continued from Page 2.)

fair is due to the laxity of the Dominion government. Let us remember this next election, and let us see that no Liberal candidate in this province saves his deposit. Let us wipe them out of existence.

Mr. McBride then moved the resolution as given above. Mr. Tait in seconding said that the hope of British Columbia and of Canada depended on the Conservative party. He admonished the young present that it was their right to insist on a wise administration of public affairs.

During the evening songs were rendered by Messrs. Melville Fairley and Dobbie. The proceedings came to a conclusion with the singing of "God Save the King," and rousing cheers for G. H. Barnard, M. P., and Premier McBride.

### Prison for Life.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 12.—Charles Chafee, convicted of stealing chickens, was today sentenced to Auburn State prison for life. The judge had no discretion, as Chafee had been convicted five times of burglary.

### Big Smoke at Work.

Chicago, June 12.—George Little, manager of Jack Johnson, declares that the colored boxer probably will start training either in this city or at Cedar Lake for his bouts with Al Kaufman and Stanley Ketchel. He said that Ketchel's easy victory over O'Brien would not have any effect on Johnson's plans. His meeting with

Stanley is set for October 18 and that with Kaufman for September 17 or 19. Johnson is now in Boston. He is expected here June 22.

## Births, Marriages, Deaths

### DIED.

FISHER—At the residence, 809 Johnson St., on the 9th inst., Mary Fisher, a native of Prince Edward Island; aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place from the Hanna Chapel, Yates street, on Saturday at 2 p. m., the Rev. Dr. Campbell will officiate.

HARGRAVE—At Someros, B. C., on the 10th inst., Sarah J. Hargrave, a native of Richmond, Quebec, aged 63 years. She is survived by her husband and one son and one daughter, E. F. Miller, of Dunsmuir, and Mrs. H. Norcross of Someros. J13

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too Late to Classify)

WANTED—Young man, 18 or 20, neat appearance, to make himself generally useful and to assist window dresser. Apply Monday morning, 8 o'clock, to Mr. Boulton, Weller Bros. J13

Subscribe For THE COLONIST



**MODERN SAW & SHINGLE MILL MACHINERY**  
MILL PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS PREPARED.  
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

**Cowan's Cake Icings**  
are different from any other, in that Cowan's always give perfect results. Housekeepers say that Cowan's Icings are uniformly satisfactory. Eight delicious flavors—at your grocer's.

80 THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

WANTED—To rent with view of purchase, farm, Mechnosin district. Apply to C. Loyal Oak. J13

WANTED—Gasoline launch, 18 or 20 ft. in replying give lowest cash price and full particulars. Box 681, Colonist. J13

WANTED—A small furnished cottage with about four or five rooms. Apply to Box 684, Colonist. J13

WRITE and reserve your room for the A. Y. P. Fair. Mrs. W. A. Nicholson, 318 Tenth Ave., Seattle. J13

JUST ARRIVED—A carload of up-to-date Baynes' Suggies, jump seats, milk cans, demijohns, cats and wagons. Every vehicle is equipped with long distant dirt-proof axles, only require oiling once a year. Drop in at 318 Cornhill St. and inspect them before buying elsewhere. It. Ledingham. J13

LIVERY STABLE—Best equipped service in the city. Good horses and buggies. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. J13

HAVING sold out my blacksmith and horseshoeing department I am now a specialist of putting on rubber tires. Call and get prices. R. Ledingham, 723 Cormorant St. J13

THE ADJOURNED annual meeting of the Lifeboat and Life Saving Association of British Columbia (Incorporated by Act of the Local Legislature, 1906) will be held at the committee room, City Hall, Victoria, on Wednesday, June 16, 1909, at 8 p. m. The mayor will preside. According to constitution the annual subscription is \$1.00 which is the only requirement for membership. It is earnestly asked, H. D. Helmecken, president; Jos. Peterson, secretary and treasurer; 1118 Langley St., Victoria, B. C. J13

TO LET—Small cottage, Spring Ridge, \$16. Apply H. M. Wilson, 614 Cornhill St. J13

WANTED—Girls at M. R. Smith & Co's. Biscuit and Candy Factory, Niagara St. J13

WE HAVE attained perfection in lawn mower grinding. H. M. Wilson, 614 Cornhill St., City Market Bldg. J13

FOR SALE—33 acres, 11 cleared, remainder partly cleared, 80 fruit trees in bearing, house and outbuildings worth \$4,000, within 20 minutes of station or sea, one and a half hours by rail from Victoria; price \$8,000, 672, Colonist. J13

FOR SALE—House and 10 acres cleared land, about 80 trees bearing, house and outbuildings worth \$4,500. Price \$6,500. Box 672, Colonist. J13

FOR SALE—Thirty acres, 10 cleared and 80 trees bearing, remainder partly cleared, house and outbuildings in first-class condition; cost \$4,000; \$7,000 cash. Box 672, Colonist. J13

WANTED—Salesmen, experienced, calendar and advertising novelty men something new; write for sample. W. C. Drury, Sale Manager, Fulton, Ill. J13

PARCEL DELIVERY—Parcels called for and delivered to any part of the city by J. C. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. J13

WANTED—For Seattle City Hospital applicants to join nurse's training class. A full and complete three years course of training will be given under the instruction and lectures of the best physicians in the northwest. Communicate with or address the Commissioner of Health, City Hall, Seattle, Wash. J13

FOR SALE—Large tent. Apply Box 671, Colonist. J13

BAGGAGE—Best Equipment for Handling baggage to and from steamers in the city, open day and night. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. J13

WANTED—At once, to purchase timber lands, crown grant or license. Send particulars to Box 676, Colonist. J13

TO LET—Large front room, new bungalow, new furnishings, near Beacon Hill Park, 143 Government St. J13

FOR SALE—A few real estate bargains. 640 acres, crown grant, close to stream station, only \$10 per acre. 100 acres crown grant, near Victoria, on main road, good land, 40 acres cleared, suitable for subdividing. 5-acre blocks, only \$120 per acre. 580 acres of land on one of the islands near Chemalvus, has about 2 1/2 miles sea front, with coal rights, old crown grant, about 200 acres of good land, property good for sheep ranch, fine shooting and fishing, can be bought for less than seven dollars per acre, including land, timber and coal, the cheapest estate in the market. Apply Box 675, Colonist. J13

FURNITURE TRUCKS—\$1.50 per hour. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. J13

A GARDEN PARTY in aid of church funds will be held at St. Paul's Rectory, Esquimalt, Tuesday, June 22, 3 to 6 p. m. Afternoon tea, \$1.50. Berries, ice cream, plain and fancy work, flower and candy stalls, shooting range; Aunt Sally bean pie, a goose with prizes for the children, a musical programme in the evening. Admission 10 cents. Afternoon free. J13

A HOUSE SNAP—Six rooms with modern conveniences, good locality, close to two car lines, good view. Owner wants to sell for \$1,700. If you want a bargain investigate this offer. Just ten minutes walk from the City Hall. Apply 778 Hill street. J13

SHAWNIGAN LAKE—To rent, furnished cottage. Apply F. Elford Shawnigan. J13

FOR SALE—Fresh cow, young, quiet, good milk. Apply East Sooke stage driver. J13

A SCHOOL CONCERT will be held in Colwood Hall, on Wednesday, 16th inst., 8 p. m. Admission 25c. J13

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Good strong horse, good manners, quiet to ride or drive, suitable for a lady. Box 679, Colonist. J13

WANTED—Intelligent lad of 16 or 17 as assistant clerk. C. P. R. Telegraph. J13

WANTED—Typewriter in good order; must be reasonable price. Write full particulars to Colwood, Mechnosin Development League, Mechnosin. J13

FOR SALE—Thirty to thirty-five acres of rich land or on water front on Furry Bay, very light bush, fine slope towards water, grand view across the straits, on main road, one and a half hours' drive from Victoria, excellent location for market gardening, fruit or poultry. Box 678, Colonist. J13

WANTED—Competent maid or mother's help for light position. Apply Virginia, Foul Bay Road. Phone B-1693. J13

FOR SALE—One of three full size lots on best location of Ontario St. Apply Owner, Box 688, Colonist office. J13

THE ASSOCIATED BOARD of the R. A. M. and the R. C. M., for Local Examination in Music. Patron, His Majesty the King, President, H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K. G. In consequence of the termination by the Governors of McGill University, Montreal, of the agreement between the Board and the University for holding joint local examinations in music in the Dominion of Canada, the Associated Board will conduct its own examinations in 1910 and all subsequent years, and the secretary of the board will visit Canada at an early date to make all necessary arrangements. Syllabus for 1910 will be ready for issue to applicants in August next. Meanwhile all inquiries should be addressed to—Mr. James Muir, Secretary, 15, Bedford Square, London, England. J13

GLASS FRONT CARRIAGES—Splendid for sight-seeing. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. J13

WANTED—To lend on first mortgage, \$3,500 in small or large sums. Box 686, Colonist. J13

GRAMAPHONE, large horn and basket, 115 ten-inch records in book form, cheap. 367 Garbally Road, opposite Cameron mill. J13

FOR SALE—Business Property—Rental bearing, one block from centre, 120x120. Only \$10,000; easy terms. A good spec. E. C. B. Bagshawe, Port St. J13

FOR SALE—A Bargain—Fine building lot on Duchess St., near Port, 60x103, all fenced; only \$600. E. C. B. Bagshawe, 613 Fort St. J13

FOR SALE—Fairfield Estate; the cheapest lots in the city; fine high building sites, close to car only a little over a quarter of a mile from the post-office, Oscar St., \$900; Hilda \$1,000, and \$1,100; easy terms. E. C. B. Bagshawe, Fort St. J13

CARRIAGES AND HACKS—Careful drivers; prompt service, open day and night. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. J13

FOR SALE—3 lots on the Fairfield estate, close to car and beach, all fenced and sewer and water on street. Owner will take \$1,200; cost him more, must sell; \$500 cash, balance easy. Box 701, Colonist. J13

FOR SALE or exchange, splendid ranch in California, 151 acres, good land, 23 acres of grapes, 8 acres of olives and other fruits, near county road, with all very cheap; owner sick here; a splendid income proposition; good house, barns, windmill and tank, close to county town. Apply Box 701, Colonist. J13

TWO SPLENDID building lots, 40x170 each, one block from car line, \$300 each; \$50 down, \$10 per month at 7 per cent. Box 699, Colonist. J13

LOST—A purse, between Copas & Young's and 803 Heywood Ave. Reward at above address. J13

WANTED—Boy to learn sheet metal trade, apply at Pacific Sheet Metal Works, 931 View. J13

TO LET—Well furnished suite large rooms, bed and dining, or single bedroom; modern conveniences, near sea, park and car line. 550 Simcoe St. J13

TO LET—5-roomed cottage, well furnished, on car track; cheap to responsible party. Apply 1224 Caledonia Ave. J13

FOR SALE—Good lot in Fairfield estate, \$550; very easy terms. Apply to owner. Box 676, Colonist. J13

FOR SALE—English made exercising saddle, light, Norris, saddler, Government. J13

TO RENT—Furnished, Devon cottage, opposite St. Paul's church, 100 Esquimalt Road. Apply John Day, Phone 140. J13

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper by a young man, recent graduate of a business college; references furnished. 1217 Vining St. J13

TRUCKS AND DRAYS—Open day and night. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. J13

WANTED—Second-hand cooking stoves at cost. Address 1211 Blanchard near Yates. J13

TO RENT—Large room on Government St., 45x27 feet; central. P. O. Box 32. J13

A HOME FOR THE BRIDE—Charming new bungalow in James Bay, ideal location, all modern conveniences, large, light, airy, style throughout; mission; only \$500 down, balance easy. Owner, P. O. Box 108. J13

TO RENT—A large office in the Law Chambers. Apply on the premises. A. F. Griffiths. J13

**Victoria Water Works**  
Attention is called to section 31 "of the Water By-law, 1909," which provides that "no person shall sprinkle, use in any manner whatsoever, the water supplied by the City upon lawns, gardens of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and the hours of 5 and 10 o'clock in the evening." The penalty for the infraction of this regulation is a fine of \$1.00, and the water may be turned off without notice.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,  
Water Commissioner.  
City Hall,  
Victoria, B. C.,  
May 22nd, 1909.

THE COAST LOCATORS, 618 Yates St., are giving away \$300 on this house, \$2,350 house for \$2,450, on Moss St., second lot from car, 7 rooms, fully modern, pay \$25 monthly or any other terms. You can sell it and take \$250. 375 house, North Park, 7 rooms, bath, etc.; owners of this so you save commission. \$2,200, cottage, Hillside, 5 blocks from car, lot 51x110, brand new, bath, etc. Buy it on YOUR terms.

**SHERIFF'S SALE**  
Under and by virtue of a warrant of execution issued out of the County Court, holden at Victoria, in an action—David Spencer Limited vs. J. W. Bryden and W. J. McKee—and to me directed, I have seized the following shares in the British Columbia Saddle Co., Ltd., Nos. 581 to 600 (both inclusive) and No. 1401 standing in the books of the Company in the name of W. J. McKee and will offer the same for sale at public auction at my office, Law Courts, Bastion street, on Wednesday morning, next, June 16, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms of sale, cash.

F. G. RICHARDS,  
Sheriff.  
Sheriff's office, Victoria, June 12, 1909.

**Stocks for Sale**  
Subject to Prior Sale or Withdrawal

1000 American-Canadian Oil..	.11
5000 B. C. Amal. Coal.....	.05
1000 International Coal.....	.70
1000 Royal Collieries.....	.30 1/2
10 Northern Crown Bank.....	.93
2000 Portland Canal.....	.15
10 Nicola Valley.....	67.00

WAGHORN, GYNN & COMPANY  
Stockbrokers, Vancouver.

**LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.**  
I, C. J. McDonald, hereby give notice that one month from date I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, at Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Mayne Island hotel, situated at Mayne, in the district of North Victoria.

(Signed, C. J. McDonald,  
Dated this 15th day of May, 1909.

**F. W. STEVENSON & CO.**  
Stock and Bond Brokers

14-16 MAHON BLDG. 1114 GOVT STREET

Orders Executed On the  
New York, Montreal and London Stock Exchanges

## CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that the Reserve existing on Crown lands in the vicinity of Babine Lake, Range 5, Coast District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 17th December, 1908, is cancelled in so far as it relates to lots No. 1,463 to 1,500, both inclusive, Range 5, Coast District.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,  
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.  
Lands Department,  
Victoria, B. C., June 5, 1909.

## F. W. STEVENSON & CO. BROKERS

114 Government St., 14-16 Mahon Bldg

We offer subject to prior sale or withdrawal:

1000 Amer.-Canadian Oil..	.11
1000 Portland Canal.....	.09 1/2
1000 International Coal.....	.70
2000 Royal Collieries.....	.27 1/2
80 Western Oil and Coal..	2.00

DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES.

**LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.**  
I, A. E. Belfry, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, at Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Stikine hotel, situated at Telegraph Creek, in the district of

(Signed) A. E. BELFRY.  
Dated this 15th day of May, 1909.

## CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing on lands on Mud river, in Cariboo district, and Range 4, Coast District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette of July 2nd, 1908, and bearing date of June 30th, 1908, is cancelled.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,  
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.  
Lands Department,  
Victoria, B. C., May 1st, 1909.

## Duncan's Warehouse

Merchandise of All Kinds Stored and Distributed.

Negotiable warehouse receipts issued. Furniture and household goods carefully handled. Stone building and low insurance.

Phone 1665. 535 Yates Street.

## CIVIC NOTICE

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to pay Cormorant street with "granitoid" from the west side of Government street to the east side of Store street, and that said work shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the "Local Improvement General By-law," and amendments thereto, and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the council in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said by-law, upon the said work of local improvement, giving statement showing the amounts chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property to which the said work thereby and in respect thereof having been adopted by the Council.

Notice is hereby given that the report herein referred to is open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street, and that unless a petition against said proposed work of local improvement, signed by a majority of the owners of the land or real property to be assessed for such improvement, and representing at least one-half of the value of the said land or real property is presented to the Council within fifteen days from the date of the first publication of this notice, the Council will proceed with the proposed improvement under such terms and conditions as to the payment of the cost of such improvement as the Council may by by-law in that behalf regulate and determine.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
C. M. C.  
Victoria, B. C., City Clerk's Office,  
June 9th, 1909.

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of The Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 115, Sec. 7, and Chapter 143, Sec. 24, the undersigned will, at the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof apply to the Governor in Council for the approval of the area plans and site of certain proposed works to be constructed at Thetis Cove Esquimalt Harbor, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, upon the following described lands, and submerged lands: Commencing at high water mark at the northwesterly corner of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway station grounds, known as the Esquimalt Station; thence south fifty-four degrees west (S. 54° W.) a distance of four hundred and seventy-three feet (473') more or less, along boundary of foreshore applied for by the B. F. Graham Lumber company, the plans of which are filed to the shore of Richards Island, thence south nineteen degrees and thirteen minutes west (S. 19° 13' W.) a distance of one hundred and fifty feet (150') along boundary of foreshore applied for by the B. F. Graham Lumber company, thence south eighty degrees east (S. 80° E.) a distance of four hundred and eighty feet (480') more or less to high water mark, and thence following high water mark to point of commencement, the whole containing 3.85 (three and eighty-five one-hundredths) acres and shown colored red on plan made by T. S. Gore, P. L. S., under date May 7th, 1909.

The said works consist of the construction of a boom of grooved logs within the area above described, and the erection of a sawmill upon the foreshore and extending into the water, and a plan of the said proposed works and a description of the proposed site has been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and duplicates thereof in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C.

PERCY DAVID HILLIS,  
Dated May 22, 1909, Victoria, B. C.

# FAMOUS DRINK OF THE WORLD



KING GEORGE IV

SCOTCH WHISKEY

IS

THE SCOTCH WHISKEY OF KINGS



KING GEORGE IV

SCOTCH WHISKEY

IS

THE KING OF SCOTCH WHISKIES

GET SOME

For Sale by all First-Class Hotels, Clubs and Bars, also all the Leading Dealers

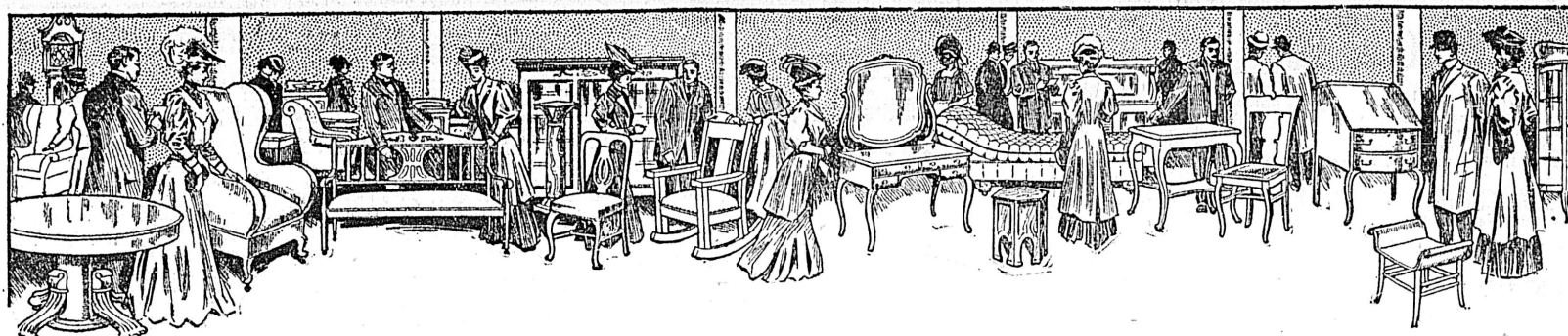
VICTORIA, B.C. **R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.** VICTORIA, B.C.

Wholesale Agents

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains; rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.



Highest  
Quality  
Lowest  
Prices



For Refresh-  
ments, Visit  
Tea Rooms  
on 3rd Floor

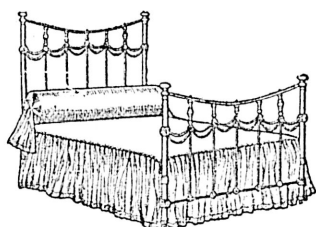
# Monday's Special Attractions From the Furniture Department

We have just received and have marked at specially low prices for Monday's selling an exceptionally large shipment of new and artistically designed furniture which will give all those contemplating furnishing a splendid opportunity to procure high grade furniture at unusual saving prices. These exceptional prices are the result of years of careful study in the buying of furniture. Every few months our buyer visits the principal furniture manufacturing centres of the world, and purchases only the latest and best furniture, and at a price that enables us to offer to our patrons values that are seldom heard of elsewhere. No matter whether it be only a single piece, the furnishing of the whole of your house or part, you will find that the Spencer system of merchandising will enable you to furnish at a considerably less expenditure than you would at first surmise. Whether you purchase or not, on Monday, your presence on the third floor will be greatly appreciated. May we have the pleasure of showing you around?

## Bedsteads at Go-Quick Prices

Our Bedsteads are renowned throughout the West for points of style, finish, quality and low prices. This last carload of new Enameled and Brass-trimmed Bedsteads completes what is without exception the finest stock of beds ever exhibited in any Western showroom.

Herewith are a few of our prices:



BEDSTEAD—Full sized, in the white enamel and brass trim med. Spencer's Price ....\$8.25

BEDSTEAD—Full sized, in the white enamel and brass trim med. Spencer's Price ....\$8.25

BEDSTEAD—White enamel and brass trimmed, of new "Sanitary" pattern. Spencer's Price is .....\$8.00

BEDSTEAD—Three-quarter, in the white enamel and brass trimmed, similar to above. Spencer's Price .....\$8.00

BEDSTEAD—Strongly built, in white enamel, 4 ft. wide. Spencer's Price .....\$7.25

BEDSTEAD—White enamel and brass, with round front extension, full size. Spencer's Price is .....\$8.25

BEDSTEAD—Massive, white-enamel and brass trimmed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, with continuous pillars 2 in. in thickness. Height of head 5 ft. 3 in., height of foot 3 ft. 9 in. Extra heavy side rails. Spencer's Price...\$26.75

BEDSTEAD—Massive, white enamel, with 2 in. continuous pillars, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, with extra heavy side rails. Height of head 5 ft. 1 in., height of foot 3 ft. 4 1/2 in. Spencer's Price is .....\$21.00

BEDSTEAD—Handsomely designed, in the white enamel and brass, with 1 5-16 in. pillars. Height of head 5 ft. 4 in., height of foot 3 ft. 8 in. Spencer's Price .....\$19.50

BEDSTEAD—White enamel and brass trimmed, 4 ft. 6 in. in width. Very graceful design. Spencer's Price .....\$19.75

BEDSTEAD—White enamel, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Spencer's price \$3.90

BEDSTEAD—Three quarter, in white enamel. Spencer's Price is .....\$3.90

BEDSTEAD—Handsome, in white enamel and brass, new pattern, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Spencer's Price .....\$15.25

BEDSTEAD—White enamel and brass, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Spencer's Price .....\$14.75

BEDSTEAD—Heavily built, in the white enamel and brass, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Spencer's Price is .....\$14.00

BEDSTEAD—New design, enamel and brass, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Spencer's Price .....\$12.90

BEDSTEAD—Full sized, in the white enamel and brass. Spencer's Price .....\$11.75

BEDSTEAD—White enamel and brass, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Spencer's Price .....\$10.50

BEDSTEAD—White enamel and brass, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Spencer's Price .....\$9.50

BEDSTEAD—White enamel and brass trimmed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Spencer's Price .....\$9.25

BEDSTEAD—White enamel and brass trimmed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Handsome, new "Sanitary" design. Spencer's Price...\$9.00

BEDSTEAD—White enamel and brass trimmed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Spencer's Price .....\$8.75

BEDSTEAD—"Sanitary" type, in white enamel, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Spencer's Price .....\$6.75

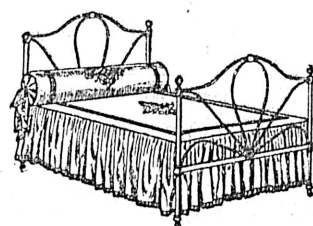
BEDSTEAD—Three quarter sized, in white enamel and brass. Spencer's Price...\$6.25

BEDSTEAD—Full sized, in the white enamel and brass. Spencer's Price .....\$5.75

BEDSTEAD—White enamel, brass knobs, full size. Spencer's Price .....\$5.25

BEDSTEAD—Full sized, white enamel. Suitable for hotels. Spencer's Price .....\$3.40

BEDSTEAD—Three quarter, in the white enamel. Suitable for hotels. Spencer's Price...\$3.40



## Special Values in Dining Room Chairs

Eighty Dining Room Suites of Chairs at  
\$22.50 per Suite !!!

The Suite comprises five side chairs and one arm chair. The chairs are made of solid quarter cut oak right through. The seats are genuine leather-covered and are morticed, or "box" framed. The designs are up-to-date, and can be had in either the Mission finish or the modern Dull Golden wax finish.

Only \$22.50 per Suite !!!

## Just the Things for Summer Exercise---Lawn Croquet Sets

No better exercise in summer than playing croquet. Now that the nice pleasant evenings are at hand, this game is all the rage, and for playing necessities you will find that our assortment is the best and most complete in the city.

4 ball, 5 inch mallet sets.	Special price .....	\$1.25
6 ball, 5 inch mallet sets.	Special price .....	\$1.50
8 ball, 5 inch mallet sets.	Special price .....	\$1.75
4 ball, 7 inch mallet sets.	Special price .....	\$1.50
4 ball, 7 inch mallet sets.	Special price .....	\$1.50
6 ball, 7 inch mallet sets.	Special price .....	\$1.75
8 ball, 7 inch mallet sets.	Special price .....	\$2.50
4 ball, 8 inch mallet sets.	Special price .....	\$2.00
6 ball, 8 inch mallet sets.	Special price .....	\$3.00

## Nothing Better Electric Irons

When using an Electric Iron, you eliminate all the unpleasantness of a hot room in summer. They can be attached to any electric drop, while the heat is evenly distributed. The ones stocked by us have been found to be the best. They have extension wire, improved attachment. Special price .....\$4.75

## Our Mail Order Department

Is complete in every detail. All orders received are made up and shipped same day. A thoroughly trained and competent staff of mail order assistants does your purchasing with the same exactitude as if you were attending personally, while our Catalogue conveys to you Fashion's latest dictates, marked at prices to meet all purses.

## A Refresher From the Patent Medicine Department

Now the hot summer days are upon us, we all feel the need of something cooling, refreshing and invigorating. We can fully recommend either of the following:

FRUIT SALINE—A sparkling, invigorating tonic .....	45¢	HEALTH SALT—Unequaled as a cooling and blood purifying beverage .....	50¢
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA—A mild, refreshing aperient.....	25¢	SPECIAL—Genuine Bland's Pills. They purify and nourish the blood, strengthen the nerves and make life worth living. Per..	25¢
ENO'S FRUIT SALT—Note our price .....	75¢		
ABBEY'S SALT—Per large bottle .....	50¢		

## Bedroom Furniture in Mahogany and in Oak

High-grade Goods—Best material and workmanship throughout—Reasonable Prices—Handsome and up-to-date designs

A few of our prices are as follows:

MAHOGANY BUREAUX, in the "Princess" style ....	\$25.90	OAK BUREAUX, in the "Princess" style .....	\$27.50
OAK BUREAUX, in the "Princess" style .....	\$25.00	MAHOGANY BUREAUX, in the "Princess" style .....	\$30.00
MAHOGANY BUREAUX, in the "Princess" style ....	\$27.50	OAK BUREAUX, in the "Princess" style .....	\$30.00



BUREAUX. Mahogany, in the "Princess" style. Price .....

BUREAUX. Oak, in the "Princess" style. Price .....

BUREAUX. Mahogany, in the "Princess" style. Price .....

BUREAUX. Oak, in the "Princess" style. Price .....

BUREAUX. Mahogany, in the "Princess" style. Price .....

BUREAUX. Oak, in the "Princess" style. Price .....

BUREAUX. Mahogany, in the "Duchess" style. Price .....

BUREAUX. Oak, in the "Duchess" style. Price .....

DRESSING BUREAUX. "Cheval," with wing side mirrors, made in both oak and mahogany. Prices, \$65.00, \$68.75, \$72.50 and \$89.00

DRESSING BUREAUX. Full sized, mahogany. Price .....

DRESSING BUREAUX. Full sized, oak. Price .....

DRESSING BUREAUX. Full sized, mahogany. Price .....

DRESSING BUREAUX. Full sized, oak. Price .....

DRESSING BUREAUX. Full sized, mahogany. Price .....

DRESSING BUREAUX. Full sized, oak. Price .....

DRESSING BUREAUX. Full sized, mahogany. Price .....

DRESSING BUREAUX. Full sized, oak. Price .....

DRESSING BUREAUX. Full-sized oak .....

DRESSING BUREAUX. Full-sized, mahogany .....

DRESSING BUREAUX. Full-sized, oak .....

CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in oak... Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in oak... Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in oak... Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in oak... Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in oak... Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in oak... Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in oak... Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in oak... Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in oak... Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in oak... Price .....

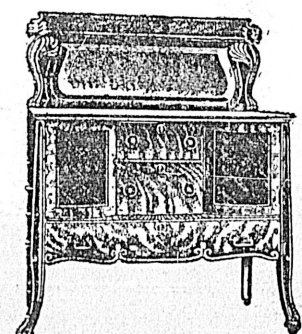
CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in oak... Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in oak... Price .....

CHIFFONIERS, in mahogany. Price .....



## Economizing Prices on Buffets and Sideboards

An entirely new and handsome line of Buffets and Sideboards, in the Early English and Modern styles. Prices, \$18.75, \$26.75, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$37.50, \$45.00, \$47.50, \$55.00, \$60.00, \$65.00, \$70.00, \$75.00, \$80.00 and ..\$100.00

Store Closes at 5:30  
Saturday, at 9.30 p. m.

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

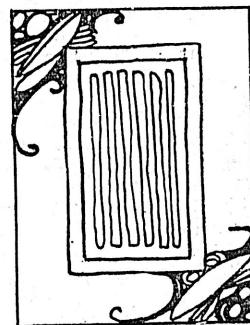
Store Closes at 5:30  
Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.



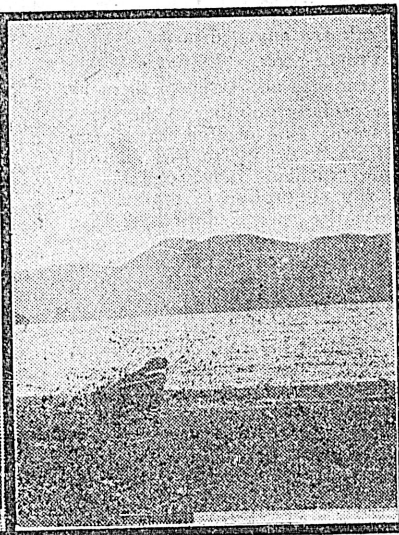
## HARVESTING THE TREASURE OF VANCOUVER ISLAND ~ ~



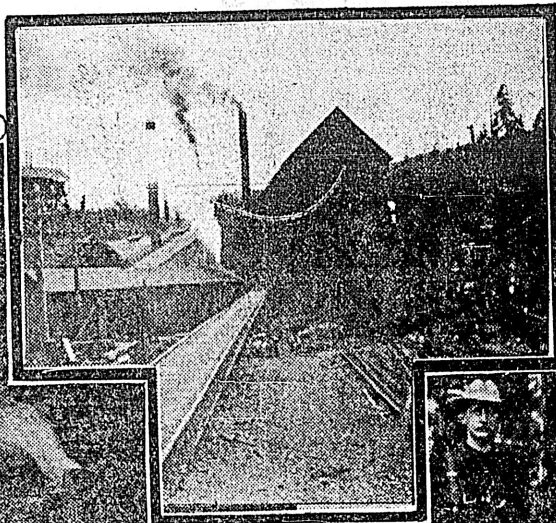
BEAVER CREEK LANDING, V. I.



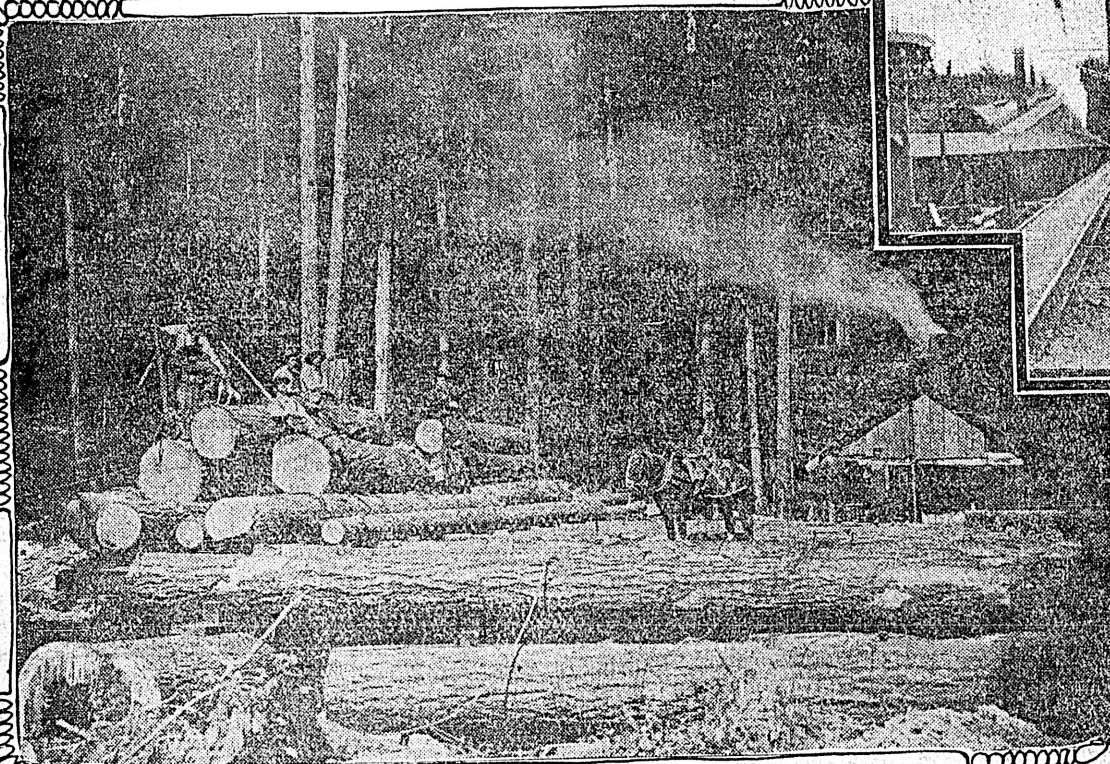
A GROUP OF 78 FOOT FIR LOGS  
CUMBERLAND, V. I.



Comox Lake at Cumberland



COAL MINE  
No 4  
CUMBER-  
LAND,  
V. I.



LOADING LOGS WITH DONKEY ENGINE



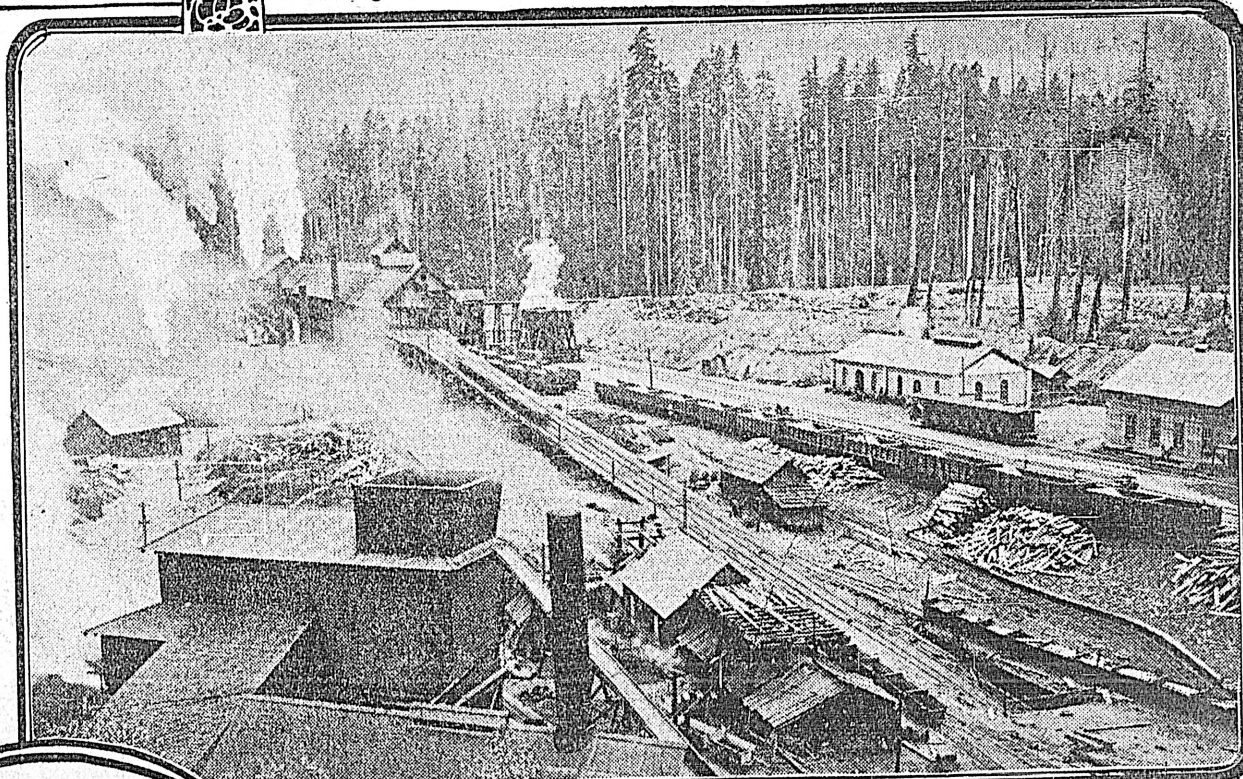
A LOGGING CREW IN THE WOODS



THE COMOX VALLEY  
FROM COURTENAY, B. C.



BUILDING A LOGGING RAILWAY



MINE No 4  
CUMBERLAND COAL MINES

SEE PAGE 3



# PAGEANT OF NIGHT

The change from sleeping in to sleeping out is not merely a question of running your bed on to a verandah when the warm weather comes and adjusting a screen to shield your face from the eastern sun. The whole sentiment, the very nature of the enterprise must undergo a change. As long as one is forced to remain in winter quarters a night's rest is a night's rest pure and simple, and one asks for nothing but oblivion. But to sleep out on this principle is, so to speak, to miss all the fun, to lose all the varied gifts of wonder and enchantment that the summer night has to bestow. When I am asked if I have a good night in the open I am sometimes at a loss for a reply. For a good night means to me something far different from a good sleep. Of course, even if one is to spend the whole time in unbroken slumber, it is far better to sleep out than to sleep in. There is still the glorious awakening in breeze and sunshine, the sense of real refreshment, the splendid gain in power and willingness to rise when the time comes that the fresh air cannot fail to give. But that is all, and that is but a small part of the charm and value of sleeping out. Of course I refer only to the nights that are clear and fine. If the hours of darkness are to be dull and wet there is nothing lost by sleeping through them.

For the real glory of a night in the open is to see visions and to dream dreams, and one must sleep lightly—as all nature sleeps—ready to stir in a moment and rise on an elbow to look around, if one is to miss none of the subtle changes in the sombre panorama. There is a rare enchantment in these nightly visions, and they leave a baffling sense of unreality behind them, so that one feels—in the common light of day—that one would not like to swear to the truth of all that one has seen and heard, though one may treasure the memory of its beauty. For the incidents of the night are wrapped in mystery, and it is probable that the observer is seldom quite awake. They pass before him, as it were, in a series of dissolving views, seen in short snatches of wakefulness, though he may sometimes lie awhile and watch the development of the picture. It is all such stuff as dreams are made of.

With a verandah in two storeys, facing south and east—the lower one opening off the dining-room and the upper off the bedroom—my house in the long summer days may become little more than a storeroom for my possessions and a re-

fuge from inclement weather. One may pass the hours entirely in the open and make of the summer a real festival of outdoor life. It is all very good; good to breakfast with the wagtail on the lawn for a companion and to share lunch with a blundering bumble bee that has tumbled out of the creepers. It is good, as the shadows lengthen out in the evening, to sit at dinner and watch the rabbits gambolling on the turf by the edge of the wood and young lambs playing "the king of the castle" about an old tree stump in the hedge. But the best of it all is the night spent on the eminence of the second floor, from which a distant view is unfolded of wood and meadow, hill and moor. You may lie still and see nothing but the tree-tops and the sky, while by raising your head a few inches the whole picture is lifted into view.

As soon as the light goes out—and the insect population which it has attracted from far and wide has begun to disperse—the posts of the verandah come forward out of the darkness and frame the field of observation like a picture. As yet it is but a glittering curtain of broad-cast stars, torn with a ragged edge at one corner where a massive beech tree shows itself. And so I fall asleep; but it is not long before I open my eyes, conscious—I am convinced there is a guiding instinct in it—that some change is taking place that I will do well to see. I look over the balustrade to witness a weird and striking portent, extravagant and unreal. It is as if a dull red ball of fire had appeared in the heart of the beech, resting, one could almost believe, in a fork of the tree. I rub my eyes and look again—soon, as my mind grows clearer, to remember the existence of the moon, which has rolled over the shoulder of the hill, stained red by the medium of the mist on the horizon. When next I stir the bed is flooded with a pure white light, and the moon has come forth from the tree and hangs clear-cut among the faded stars. There is a faint sense of movement and unrest in the world below. It is the hour of such as prowl by night.

Soon I must sit up and draw on the rug that has been lying at my feet, for we have reached the chill hour before the dawn. I care not how warm the night may be, there is always—in Scotland at least—this one cold hour, the last hour of darkness, as I fancy, to be reckoned with. The tramp who lies below the hedge knows it well. He may sleep soundly before he is after it, but at the moment when it

comes, he will rise and clap his arms and stamp up and down the lane to stir his blood. It is the hour when the late spring frosts spread over the land their hasty garments of rime, to be wiped away in a few moments by the sun that is already approaching the horizon. It is as if the heat of the day that is gone and that of the day that is to come just fail to bridge the night between, and fall short only by this one cold hour.

And now I bestir myself to witness the great scene of the piece. I will not be content this time with a momentary glance, but must watch the grand crescendo to its climax, from the time when first the moon is blanched by the growing dawn and fresh detail comes into view where only outline existed, through the long and gradual quickening of the soft grey wealth of light, till at last the grey is turned to gold and a riot of sunshine is flung over all. It is a dew-drenched, sparkling world, washed and fresh and gay; and a world of life, activity and bustle. A hare lopes across the soaking turf, leaving his track behind him as he goes. Starlings are already strutting on the lawn, digging for their food supplies. Cattle and sheep are in motion; and madly the grand chorus of the birds greets the coming day.

The enfeebled moon seeks refuge in the west. The swift changes of the night are over, the mystery dispelled; it is broad day, and all the world of nature is tingling with busy life. It is no moment to relinquish my post of observation, but there are yet three hours of sleep due to me, who am but a man. The show is over, and my head falls back upon the pillow. I must have my due.—Bertram Smith in the Manchester Guardian.

## THAT KIND OF MAN

The Georgians of Augusta are chuckling over a new anecdote about Mr. Taft.

Mr. Taft, it seems, drove up one afternoon to see a Georgia planter. The planter's cook, a very old woman, takes no interest in public affairs, and she did not recognize the portly guest.

"What did you think of that gentleman, Martha?" the planter asked, after Mr. Taft had driven off.

"Well, sir," old Martha replied, "I can't say as I saw nothin' pertickler about him. He looked to me like the kind of man as would be pretty reg'lar to his meals."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

United Mine Workers of America have spent nearly \$6,000,000 in strike benefits in the past nine years.

# REVISED PRAYER BOOK

(By Quartus in the Manchester Guardian).

At this moment the Convocations of Canterbury and York are engaged in an attempt to revise the Prayer-book. "Letters of Business" were a year ago addressed to them by His Majesty, especially pointing to the vestarian controversy. Convocation has therefore addressed itself loyally to this difficult question. I say "difficult" advisedly, for no one can form any conception of the hornets' nest that awaits the reviser until he essays the task. It looks easy enough at first sight, especially to the well-bred layman of the affluent classes, to whom "ritual" is a mere nuisance, and who wants to find in church, when he attends it, a placid and traditional service which satisfies his religious emotions and raises no inconvenient questions. To such men—and they are often the salt of the earth, and wise and generous helpers of all great diocesan endeavors—the squabbles about ritual appear as silly as the fabled battle of frogs and mice, merely impeding Church progress and alienating sensible minds. All this is true so far as it goes. But these men are not typical samples of the Church laity. Far different are the views of the actual church workers, the churchwardens, the teachers in Sunday school, the leaders of Bible classes, the organizers of lads' and girls' clubs. These lay-folk, who are far more closely connected with the intimate life of the Church and its parochial activities, have usually a pretty strong view on the ritual controversy, and take sides definitely.

It will also be found that the rank and file of the clergy are by no means in favor of revision. They know—for the Prayer-book is their daily and hourly manual—what the Prayer-book contains. They are indeed, aware of its many archaisms of language, its occasional obscurity, its frequent prolixity. They acknowledge that it reflects the political constitution of Tudor days, and an ecclesiastical condition that has long passed by if it ever existed at all. They feel that the order of service nowhere contemplates the vast numbers that are to be found in the town parishes of today. All this, and more, these men fully realize. But yet they are not hopeful of revision. Why? Simply because they are aware of the intense party spirit which still lingers in certain quarters. And here let it be honestly said that the spirit of tolerance

is growing faster among the clergy than the laity, and faster on the "Catholic" than the "Protestant" side.

If any attempt is made to draft a new Ornaments Rubric, it can only be made in a spirit of compromise; that is, in the direction of permitting diversity of use or allowing of white eucharistic vestments; for rubrics can never do much more than give sanction to existing practices. But it is certain that a vehement opposition would come from the "Protestant" party, and there might even be secessions. Their attitude is that of no compromise. They claim to be alone the true children of the reformed English Church. They are avowedly exclusive, and intolerant of any school in the Church but their own. They would approve of a decidedly Protestant turn being given to the rubrics and to the Prayer-book generally; but no other.

All this is fully known to the working clergy, and therefore they deprecate the wasting of time and energy upon a futile attempt at revision. It all looks so easy to people who look at it from a little distance. The statesman and the politician wonder why the Bishops "do not act." And the Bishops and the "dignified clergy," who are chiefly appointed by the advice of statesmen and politicians, tend to share this more independent and secular view of such matters. But let it be remembered that the clergy, as a rule, are more tolerant of difference of view and of ritual than are their flocks; perhaps because they know more, and read more, both of history and of human nature. It is not from mere ignorance and narrowness of view that the working clergy are strongly against revision. It is because they realize the difficulties.

Moreover, it is obvious to the parish clergy that every year that goes by tends to soften asperities, to draw the best men of all schools together and make them respect each other's merits. The "broad" views of the modern High Churchmen are not so far from the views of the neo-Evangelicals. These men, on either side, are ashamed and tired of the extravagances of their own friends. More and more in the Church the men of any school who are able to do good work receive the warmest recognition. In the face of the social revolution that is proceeding around us, we cannot afford to waste time over ritual.

# The Fascinating and Romantic History of the Strong Room

(By Harold J. Shephstone.)

Much has been written about safes, but little has been said about strong-rooms. The reason for this is not difficult to seek. It is principally in the banks of the country where we find these giant rooms of steel and naturally the banks themselves are not particularly anxious to let all and sundry know the secrets and strength of the devices which they have erected for the safeguarding of their bullion and treasure. Nevertheless, it is possible to record the history of the strong-room, and a fascinating and romantic history it is. It is virtually an account of the continuous fight that has been going on between the strong-room designer and the burglar for the past one hundred years or more.

Indeed, that struggle for supremacy is still being waged, and is likely to continue till the end of time. No sooner does the strong-room maker turn out something that is an improvement on his previous efforts than the burglar answers the challenge, and by calling science to his aid often wins. The fact that space does not permit of a description of each, but the vault of the Chemical National Bank of New York may be taken as the latest type of vault-building.

The vault is situated some 40 feet back from the level of the street. The foundation and walls are of masonry and concrete, and in the vault itself the strong-room rests on a number of concrete piers. A narrow passage runs round three sides, and by an ingenious arrangement of mirrors the watchman passing along the gangway in front can see every part of the back and sides, as well as the open niches under the safe. The safe itself, at the end of the strong-room, weighs 300 tons. The walls are composed of five layers and have a weight of six tons, are 16 feet high, and 20 feet wide, the inner door being of proportionate dimensions. Steam pipes run along the passages, from which, in case of riot and an attack upon the bank, jets of hot steam could play upon the strong-room scalding the assailants. An equally remarkable device for immediately announcing the presence of an interloper and enterprising burglar is the tell-tale disguised tinfoil curtain, with which electrical wires are connected from the janitor's room in the upper part of the building. Pressure upon the wall of the strong-room will set the bells ringing and promptly announce the presence of would-be thieves. The door has no fewer than twenty-four bolts, arranged like the spokes in the hub of a wheel.

It will be seen from this that the bank is not relying solely upon the strength of its strong-room, but has incorporated some ingenious devices for defeating would-be robbers. It is much the same in the great national banks of the world. If a mob overcame the guards and "watch-clerks" at the Bank of England they could not possibly penetrate into the vaults, for their passage would be blocked by large reservoirs of water. The strong-room here is one of the largest in the world. The entrance from a sixty-six feet below street level, is a bed of concrete twenty feet thick. Above this concrete is a lake seven feet deep and above that thick plates of iron specially manufactured to resist both skill and force. Anyone attempting to enter the vault would find a similar bed of concrete, a similar lake and similar plates of

iron. The walls are impenetrable, while the doors are one foot thick, weigh four tons each and are made absolutely undrillable.

It was certainly not always the case and the directors' hair must have stood on end when, many years ago, the secretary at a meeting stood up and read the following letter which he had received:

To Gentlemen off Bank England.—You think you are all safe and your bank is safe, but I know better. I bin inside the Bank these last 2 nites and you nose unfinn about it. But I am not a thief, so I yer will meet me in the great square room with all the money at twelve o' nite. He explain or to yer. Let only 2 cum and say unfinn to nobody.

This letter was looked upon as a hoax, but detectives took a rather serious view of it and stationed themselves at night in the large room beneath the bank, called the treasury, where the stock of bullion is kept. This, it was thought, was the room referred to. For a long time nothing unusual was heard or seen, but some days later a heavy chest was received by the bank authorities, which, on being opened, was found to contain a number of valuable documents which had been deposited in this particular room. With them came a note from the wife of the previous writer, stating that her husband had discovered a secret way of getting into the strong-room, but would not take any notice of it. He would not disclose it whilst detectives were there, but would give the directors one more chance and would meet a few of them, if they were alone in the room, at midnight.

Very uneasy in their minds, some went there accordingly at midnight. When in the vault a voice was heard which they could not locate, the stipulated lights must be put out and when this was done a man entered the room with a dark lantern in his hand. It was shown that this man had been in the habit of entering the vault when the tide was low to see if any articles of value had been washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to a large square stone which he could remove and when he had done so he found himself in the bank treasury. He was an honest man and, as related, wrote to the directors and was washed into them and on this night he discovered a strange opening which led to



# Harvesting the Lumber Treasure of Vancouver Island

(By Ernest McGaffey, Secy. V. I. D. L.)

Starting from Nanaimo on the steamer City of Nanaimo, we followed the Georgia Straits en route to Comox. It was a day of alternating cloud and sunshine, and the sea presented a constantly changing panorama of lights and shades. To the left, rose the mountains of the island, many of them snow-crowned, and all rising abrupt and rugged as we went by. Occasionally a passing launch showed speck-like on the water, and once we marked a Siwash canoe rising and dipping like some floating bird on the waves. To the right the peaks on the mainland showed dim and distant, and trailed about them were the mists of early morning.

One strange phenomenon about the highest mountains was, that they seemed to follow us in our flight. Hour after hour some lone summit would be in sight, and when we finally shook it off a succeeding crest would loom up and cling to our course until it, too, had disappeared, to be followed by yet another snow-crowned height. It was the same with the waves that we churned through.

"Each after each sank down astern, exhausted in the chase. But where it sank, another rose, and galloped in its place."

Our first stop, where I went ashore, was Beaver Creek Landing. Here a few passengers got off, and some freight was put ashore. Here a number of Indians had gathered, some on business bent, and others with apparently nothing to do but to smoke the inevitable cigarette, which seems to have superseded the ancient pipe of peace. Our next stop was Hornby Island, most romantically situated, and fringed with smooth-barked arbutus trees. Here there was quite a concourse of people all men excepting one figure, which in dainty shirtwaist and modern gown, made a picturesque contrast to the group of masculinity. Here we sent ashore more freight, and here one persistent inquirer kept the boat waiting while he vainly searched for a box of groceries which had somehow missed their connection with the steamer.

Steaming out from Hornby Island, we passed Yellow Rock lighthouse, with its two lights, and its rugged and scarred bulwarks shining in the spreading sunlight. Further on we sighted Comox, nestled in the hills, green with many a shining emerald fold of glistening fields and with a welcoming freshness in its charming slopes. The town is beautifully situated, and seems to be more than usually blessed with an air of prosperity and advancement. Here I met Mr. William Duncan, president of the Comox Development league, whose hearty handshake made me feel quite at home. There was quite a gathering at the Comox wharf, and after meeting some of the citizens, I was taken by Mr. Duncan to the stage running to Courtney and we started for that place.

From Comox to Courtney the road runs through a fine farming district, and many of the farmers are old settlers on the island. Much land has been drained and cleared, and the work of extending this scheme of reclaiming the soil is being steadily carried on. At Courtney I stopped at the hotel, and afterwards drove around the district a little before supper. The Courtney river, a few yards from the hotel, is a magnificent waterpower virtually running to waste, which could be dammed and made to furnish power for mill and factory sites. There is plenty of splendid timber, too, in the vicinity, and this proximity of wood-pulp and material and natural power suggests very forcibly the practicability of paper and pulp mills.

In the evening the Comox Development League of the Vancouver Island Agricultural hall, with a fine attendance of the people of the district, including a number of ladies. Mr. Duncan opened the speech-making with an able address, in which he called attention to the needs of the district in the way of development, the vast advantages which the country offered to both investors and settlers, and the benefits accruing from the co-operation afforded by the inauguration of the Vancouver Island Development League. President Duncan spoke in glowing terms of the prospects of the Comox district with its towns of Courtney, Comox and Cumberland, and closed with an appeal for all of his hearers to join in the work of developing the district and aiding the league. His address was applauded vigorously.

In the absence of the secretary of the Comox league, the treasurer gave an address which was full of solid and pithy advice, and which was delivered with the fervor of a man who believed in what he said. The gist of his speech was to "get busy," work, and development would follow as surely as crops would follow where seed has been sown and careful cultivation been given. The treasurer's talk was received with enthusiasm.

Robert Grant, M.P.P. for Comox District, was next called on and gave assurance of his hearty support to the league and its objects, and his faith in its ultimate and full success. J. McPhee, of Courtney followed with a speech marked by optimistic views of the resources of the district and his sympathy with the aims and objects of the league. Mr. Harrigan was heard on the subject of "The Settler's Land Act Question," and other citizens of the district added remarks during the course of the evening.

Robert C. Wilson, secretary of the Cumberland Development League, and present at the meeting, gave a ringing address, in which he told of the work being done in the Cumberland district, and urged everybody to join the League and help on in the good work. Mr. Wilson's speech was full of ginger and wit, and was one of the best efforts of the occasion. Secretary McGaffey, of the Victoria branch, explained

the objects and work of the Vancouver Island Development League at some length and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the visiting speakers for their attendance. It was a most successful and enthusiastic gathering.

The following morning I drove with Mr. Grant about the district, meeting a number of the old settlers, and seeing some of the finest farming land that ever laid out of doors. We visited Mr. Kerns, Mr. Bridges, and others, and drove through valleys which were simply dreams of beauty and prosperity. At Mr. Halliday's farm we met the secretary's two sons, setting in corn for silo purposes, and all along the road the farmers were busy. Here I saw the Mc-

League that evening. Tea, cakes, toast, not to mention other means of cheering the traveler were constantly urged upon us, and I shall not soon forget the real old-fashioned hearty kindness of the people of the Comox District.

After leaving the Courtney hotel when we had finished luncheon, we met Adam McKelvey, the pioneer, and he insisted on our coming in to see him. Mr. Grant was obliged to go with the road overseer to see a strip of highway in the near vicinity, so I was left to accept the invitation. Mr. McKelvey insisted on my eating another dinner on top of the one I had just devoured, and also poured out some more tea for me. It was a case of almost being killed

Cumberland. I saw there grand timber indeed. Scores of logs running 90 to 98 feet and some a hundred feet or more.

From the camp we went into the town of Cumberland, where I put up at the hotel. Cumberland has a wide-awake and aggressive aspect. Its stores are large and well-stocked, and it has the unmistakable look of a town that is decidedly "on the move." Its custom-house and post-office building, just erected under the supervision of a Victoria architect, is one of the handsomest and most complete structures of the kind on the island. Its school building is also one of which the town has good reason to be proud of, and a well-fitted hospital for the

"hustling" for the Cumberland District and for the League. Mr. Wilson's talk was very favorably received.

Mr. Shaw's address took up the question of Japanese naturalization, and was an able presentation of the question. His handling of the subject showed a thorough knowledge of the matter, and that his audience was heartily in sympathy with his views was evidenced by their spontaneous applause at the conclusion of his argument. Secretary McGaffey, of the Victoria Branch, Vancouver Island Development League, reviewed the work of the Development League, and spoke of his pleasure at having had the opportunity to visit the noted Comox and Cumberland District. He urged unity of action and interest in the different leagues, and predicted a successful campaign for the coming year. A vote of thanks to the visiting speakers from Courtney and Victoria was passed unanimously.

The next day I went down into mine No. 4 with Mr. Wilson, the Cumberland League's secretary, who is the electrician for the Wellington Colliery company at Cumberland. It was a very strenuous experience. We first walked to the mine and then descended down an inclined plane to the centre of the mine, along a railway where loaded and unloaded cars were being shunted back and forth in utter darkness, save for the flickering light from the tiny lamps we carried with us. Every once in awhile we had to step aside to let these cars whirl past. Whenever we stepped aside, we were in close proximity to a live electric wire carrying quite enough volts to satisfy the appetite of any ordinary man. I saw coal seams there six feet thick and extending down over two miles, and running back into the mountain for presumably many miles. Above this vein was another vein of equal thickness which was being worked, and galleries cut in each vein showed a deposit of coal which almost staggered calculation.

Coming out, we came by way of the mine road, a dusty passage filled with mules and Japanese, coming and going both ways, and making pedestrianism exceedingly difficult. However, we reached the top alive, and I am free to say my curiosity about the "true inwardness" of a coal mine has been completely satisfied. But the enormous quantity of coal in that one mine alone is a revelation. It is comparatively easily mined, too, as no shaft has been necessary in bringing it to the surface. From the top, it is shipped to Union Bay by rail, and thence by collier steamers to various ports. Through communication by rail will make Cumberland a very important point for the distribution of coal, as well as bringing its manufacturing possibilities into play. With the Courtney and Cumberland districts back of it, with their splendid resources of various kinds, there is no doubt that this part of the island will come to the front steadily and surely.

At the saw-mill in Cumberland 1,000 tons of wood-pulp material is being burned up every year, and the mill men would be glad to give this material away for nothing if anyone would pay the cost of removal. There is plenty of water-power in this district, and ample facilities for lumbering and manufacturing. Close by the mines, Comox Lake, sometimes called Huntledge Lake, is found, jutting out from splendid surrounding mountain peaks, and stretching away for miles, a beautiful sheet of clear water. Several fine trout streams flow into it, and the lake itself affords the best of fishing. There are various minerals in the mountains in the Comox and Cumberland districts besides coal, and with the introduction of railroads there would be renewed activity in mining enterprises in general. Courtney, Comox and Cumberland will one day be a thriving centre of agricultural, mining, milling and manufacturing activities, and they hold splendid attractions for the tourist, angler, hunter and traveller, from their abundance of fine trout streams, and plentiful supply of game, and their varied and magnificent scenery, perfect roads and picturesque forests.

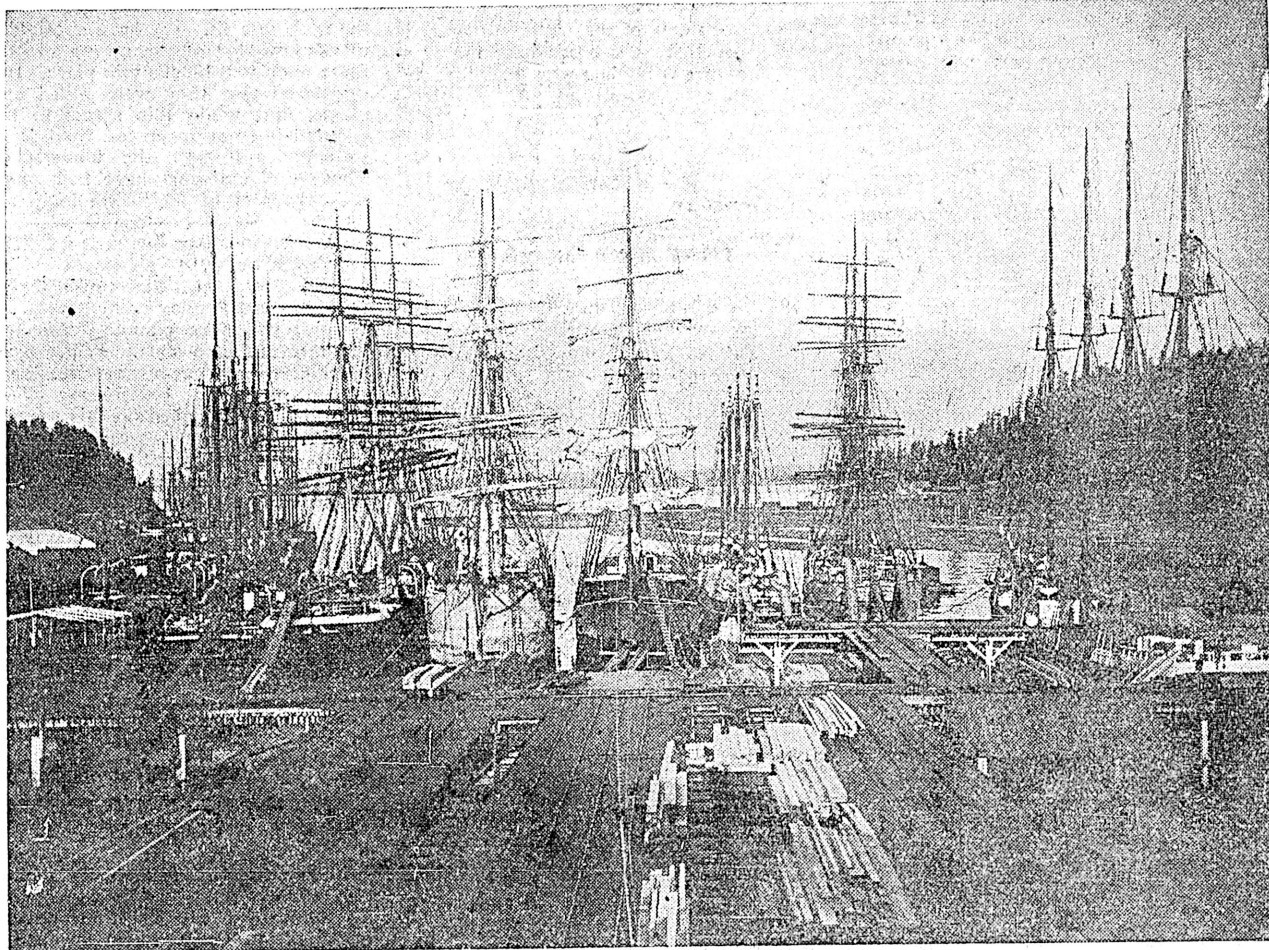
I returned from the trip to Union Bay, taking the City of Nanaimo at that point to Nanaimo, thence to Victoria, after a most delightful and instructive trip through the district; and with a wish to see it again and enjoy its manifold attractions. Arriving at Victoria, I cleared the decks of the work accumulating in the office, and took the steamer Tees for a trip to Clayoquot, Ucluelet, and the Alberni District—but that is another story.

"Will you take a chance on kissing a pretty girl?" asked the young lady with the raffle tickets at the church fair. The crusty and confirmed bachelor held up his hands in horror. "What, me!" he gasped. "No, indeed; I don't take any such chances as those. Chap took a chance like that one time and six months later he married the young lady."—Boston Post.

## MARVELOUS SHOOTING

Count Zeppelin tells an amusing story of the ease with which the German Emperor is in the habit of breaking records. On one occasion he was out shooting with the Kaiser. At the end of the day it was announced that the Kaiser had broken all records. His deer were laid before him in a long line. The photographers began to get their cameras ready. His Majesty had shot, the head keeper said, sixty-four deer. The Kaiser made no public contradiction, but, as he took up his position behind the deer for the photographs, Count Zeppelin heard him murmur to the head keeper, with a smile:

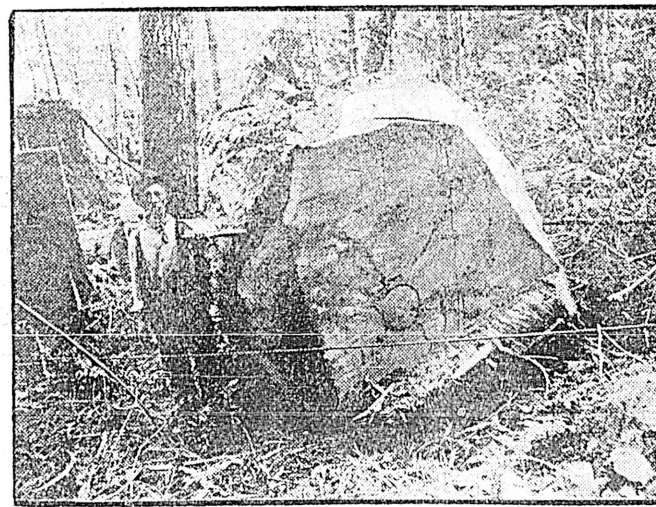
"Sixty-four deer, eh? That's very odd. Indeed, it's almost inexplicable. I only fired, you know, thirty cartridges.—Tit-Bits.



Shipping the Product of Vancouver Island's Forests to the World's Ports



A Giant of the Forest on Vancouver Island



Butt End of a Vancouver Island Toothpick

with kindness. McKelvey's history reads like a page from history. He never had any trouble with the Indians, but he said he invariably paid them for whatever he got from them, and never encouraged the "pot-latch" system on either side.

From McKelvey's we went into the timber at Grant's and Mounce's lumber camp, and there I had the opportunity of seeing a donkey engine at work in the timber. It was a most interesting and wonderful sight to see the tremendous power of the wire cables. When once the power was applied, the huge logs would come tearing through the underbrush, over or through stumps, borne by an irresistible force towards the platform where they were to be loaded on the cars. Mr. Grant had three sons at work with this crew, and the cables did all the very hard work by an ingenious system of cross-cables and pulleys. A track built into the heart of the woods allowed of the cars taking the logs away being brought up to the edge of the platform, and twice a day the train of flat cars was loaded and sent down to be transferred to the main track and shipped in to the mill at

benefit of the men working in the mines, is also another institution worthy of special mention. I met Dr. MacNaughten and Dr. Gillespie of the hospital corps, and made a visit to their head office, and to the hospital. Cumberland also has a very fine volunteer fire department, and is altogether an up-to-date little metropolis.

In the evening a meeting was held at the town hall which was well attended, and which developed a great deal of enthusiasm. President Wesley W. Willard, a former Victorian, made the opening address, stating the progress of the League in Cumberland, and prophesying the future growth of Cumberland. Mr. Willard pointed out the desirability of bringing the district's resources to the knowledge of the outside world, and showed the benefits which were bound to follow where all the districts united their strength, as they were doing in the present league. His remarks brought hearty applause. President William Duncan, of the Comox League, followed with a stirring speech, and Robert Grant, M.P.P., responded next with a brief but decisive talk of the necessity of vigorous co-operation in the work of developing the district. Mayor McDonald followed with a talk on the advantages of Cumberland as a mining and manufacturing centre, and avowed his full accord with the objects of the League. J. B. Holmes, J. Stewart, J. McPhee and Robert Shaw also addressed the meeting, and Robert C. Wilson, secretary of the Cumberland League, gave a characteristically witty and pointed talk on the advisability of everybody getting out and



# Our Hour with the Editor

## AGINCOURT

The story of the Hundred Years War is one of the most remarkable in human annals. While there were many incidents in it of the most heroic nature, yet on the whole it was a period with very little to render it glorious. Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt were three remarkable battles, in which the English troops gained imperishable renown. The defeat by the Black Prince of Henry of Trastámara in Spain was another illustration of wonderful valor; but on the other hand, France was not without her triumphs, nor were the English arms unsullied by deeds of awful cruelty. Of Agincourt there is not very much to tell. Henry V. claimed the Crown of France, although he had no right whatever to it. He based his claim upon that of Edward III.; but he was not Edward's heir. His father, Henry IV., was not king by right of succession, but by the decree of Parliament, and this decree, while sufficient title to the Crown of England, carried with it no rights in France. Parliament only made Henry IV. king of England, not heir of Edward. But Henry V., in whose soul there burned the fierce ambition of a conqueror, paid no attention to such fine distinctions. He looked upon the Crown of France as an appanage to that of England. Landing with a small force on the coast of Normandy, he marched directly towards Calais, utterly regardless of the fact that he was in a hostile country, where he might at any day be called upon to face overwhelming odds. His force did not number more than 15,000, and some of the English writers say it was only 10,000. The efficient numbers were even less than this, for the army was attacked by sickness, which compelled hundreds of men to stop by the way. The Dauphin threw his troops across their path. He had between 50,000 and 60,000 men. The conflict was short and sharp. Profiting by the lesson of Crecy and Poitiers, the Dauphin waited for the English to begin the attack, which they did without hesitation, the archers advancing against the French cavalry, which they threw into confusion by volleys of arrows, and then charged with their bill-hooks and axes. This increased the confusion, and thereupon the English cavalry charged, and the French force was driven headlong from the field, leaving more than 10,000 dead behind them. The English loss was 1,600. The battle was fought on September 25, 1415.

After Agincourt, Henry rested awhile, but the struggle was shortly renewed and continued with unremitting success for nearly five years, terminating only when Henry had been appointed Regent of France with the right of succession to the Crown. In the same year Henry died, and thus was ended a career, which, but for this, might have led to remarkable results. His ambitions were cast in a great mold. He not only aimed at wearing the crowns of England and France, but that of Spain as well, and even hoped for more extensive domains in Western Europe. When he had completed these plans, he intended to undertake a Crusade, and his last words were an expression of regret that he could live to take Jerusalem from the Saracens. In the reign of Henry's successor the English power in France was broken through the influence of the Maid of Orleans, but that must form the subject of another article.

The war told more heavily on France than on England, and its effects on the two countries were widely different. In some respects the consequences were alike in both countries. The loss of life was great and many of the best people of both nations laid down their lives, in the great majority of cases before they had reached middle age. Princes, barons and knights were slain in scores, although the English loss in these, as well as in men-at-arms, was much less than that of the French. In addition to the ravages of war, repeated visitations of the Black Death carried away thousands. When Edward III. came to the throne the population of England was estimated at 4,000,000. Nearly a century later, when Henry V. was fighting his French wars, it was estimated at only 3,000,000. By natural increase it should have been more than 6,000,000, so that pestilence and battle account for an excessive death roll of 3,000,000 in the century, a number which is doubtless much too small, seeing that in one year alone the plague claimed 2,000,000 victims. Civil wars distracted the country and added to the terrible roll of suffering and death. But in France things were far worse. In the article on "Poitiers" we quoted from Petrarch as to the desolation; but in the time of Henry V. the country seemed to be relapsing into a wilderness. It is said that two battalions searched for each other for days in wilds that had once been one of the most beautiful farming districts of Normandy. To add to the horrors prevalent in France, the country was without a strong government, and was overrun by bands of marauding soldiers, who respected neither age, sex nor any right of property. By these terrible conditions the way was prepared for the absolutism, which held France in a deathlike grip until it was loosened more than two and a half centuries later by the Revolution. In England the wars had a contrary effect. They stimulated the development of parliamentary government. The kings needed money to carry on their operations, and each succeeding parliament, with few exceptions, insisted upon concessions from the Crown before they would authorize the necessary taxation. The death of so many of the landed proprietors enabled many landless persons to secure small estates; but the most significant change was due to the

rise in the wages of workingmen due to the scarcity of labor resulting from deaths by the plague and war. There arose at this time two men, whose influence upon the future of England was pronounced. One of these was Wiclif, whose career has already been sketched upon this page; the other was John Ball, the first English advocate of Socialism. The public addresses and pamphlets of these men had a wonderfully stimulating effect upon the thought of England. The views of neither of them have been or are likely to be accepted in their entirety, and with the truth of them we have nothing to do here. It was a fortunate thing for England that they found expression when they did, when the kings were rugged soldiers and the barons valiant and simple-minded. The Lollard and Socialistic movements were not greatly unlike that mental upheaval which, at the close of the Eighteenth Century deluged France in blood, an upheaval which a degenerate king and a degenerate nobility were powerless to resist. Such are some of the thoughts which cluster round the glorious name of Agincourt.

## SOME RANDON THOUGHTS

If all the copies of the New Testament were destroyed and all the writings of the theologians should perish and the story of the Gospels should be forgotten, would mankind evolve Christianity from the light of its own reasoning and observations? If the vital force of Christianity is real, and it must be real if it is a force, its existence is not dependent upon any human devices. It did not begin to be at any particular date in history. It must always have existed. This seems to be the idea which the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews had in mind when he wrote the chapter beginning, "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for: the evidence of things not seen." In this chapter we have a sort of historical review showing how large a part faith had played in connection with those events which had shaped the history of the Jewish people, and it would be folly to contend that what is meant by faith in this connection is belief in any particular dogma or the acceptance of any particular set of teachings, or that it is something dependent upon an event which transpired centuries after the things attributed to it were transacted. We are not now concerned with the historical accuracy of the various matters mentioned in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, but are only dealing with the fact that a writer, whose work is accepted by the Christian Church as authoritative, attributed a certain series of events to the operation of faith, and that this series extends back to what the Hebrews understood to be the beginning of the human race, for the first act ascribed to faith is the first event, which the Hebrew Scriptures speak of as occurring after the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Eden, namely, the offering by Abel of a more acceptable sacrifice than that offered by Cain. In the following chapter the writer of the Epistle speaks of Jesus as "the author and finisher of our faith"; but it will hardly be contended that he wished to teach that the existence of faith, which is the vital force in Christianity, dated from the life of Jesus on earth. Indeed, if the portions of the Epistles referred to have any value at all, it is because they teach that this force has existed concurrently with humanity, and this being the case, it must be more than a belief in something that occurred, or in a doctrine that was expounded at any particular time or among any particular people. But while these ideas may be correct, it does not follow from them that humanity by the mere exercise of its reasoning powers could deduce Christianity from its observation and experience. The fact that it has never done so is *prima facie* evidence that it never could. Unaided human intelligence seems to be incapable of discerning spiritual truths.

From what has been said above, it seems to follow that humanity, in order to attain its best development, is dependent upon guidance from some source external to itself. When we attempt to consider this subject we find ourselves hampered by the fact that words are inadequate to the clear expression of our ideas, and indeed that our minds are limited greatly in the capacity of comprehending. Thus we are unable to think of God except as a person like ourselves, only immeasurably greater. To the ancient Jews Jehovah was a Being, which loved and hated, made mistakes and repented of them, was revengeful, and, in short, exhibited all human characteristics, only on a very extensive scale; and this conception of Him will be preached in a thousand Christian pulpits today. The Greeks and Romans drew a very uncertain line between gods and men. Indeed, it is only when we turn to the teachings of the ancient leaders of Persia and India that we find the thought of a God, who is not almost wholly human. This inability to define the Deity by unaided human intelligence compels a belief in inspiration; it compels a belief in the divinity of Jesus. Otherwise we are like rudderless barks upon a sea of doubt. We are not unmindful of the fact, that uncounted millions of the human race have lived and died without ever having heard of the Man of Nazareth, that centuries upon centuries ago humanity was struggling with apparently little or no light whereby it might direct its course towards better things. The considerations present a mystery which is, and apparently must remain forever, unsolvable. We have to do only with ourselves and the things of which we ourselves know or may learn. We have the New Testament, we have the writings of the theologians, we have

the experience of many millions, whose lives testify to the reality of the vital force of Christianity. These ought to be sufficient for us. We know that if mankind would follow the principles laid down by Christ and accept Him as a Saviour, it would escape the consequences of human error. And the salvation thereby secured would not relate only to another life in an unseen world, but to this life, where every candid person must admit it is very greatly needed.

## GREAT INVENTIONS

As was said in the first article of this series, men have been accustomed for so many generations to the devices of human invention that we take for granted things that once were outside human knowledge. Most of us know what a plumb-line is, or if we do not know it by that name, we know what it is in point of fact. Scientifically described, it is a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. In other words, it is a line which, if prolonged, would pass through the centre of the earth. If we drop a stone from a bridge into the water, it will fall in a plumb-line, and if we tie a string to the stone, the string will hang in a plumb-line. Who was the unknown genius, who first made use of this fact in connection with building operations? Of course, no one can answer the question, or tell when he lived or in what country. We only know that he must have discovered the principle and invented the plummet a great many centuries ago. Without a knowledge of it, the art of building would never have risen above its first crude beginnings.

Just a word or two about plumb-lines, or perpendiculars. To all intents and purposes any two plumb-lines are parallel to each other with any range within which they can be employed for building purposes; but they are not, in point of fact, parallel. By the nicest measurement that you can make, you may not be able to detect the slightest deviation in parallelism between two posts both of which are set plumb; but if these posts could be prolonged indefinitely upwards it would be found that they are not parallel. If the posts were a mile apart at their base, they would be two miles apart at a little less than 8,000 miles above their base. Hence they would stand at an angle to each other, small though it might be; yet it is an angle, as we would see if we kept setting up posts further and further apart, for at the equator we would find two posts set plumb and 6,000 miles apart would be at right angles to each other. For all practical purposes this angularity between plumb-lines may be discarded.

What the first efforts of mankind in the way of building were it is impossible to say. Shelter of some kind is desired apparently by every animate creature. Between the little crab, which hides in the moss in some small pool left in a rock by the receding tide, and the monarch, who withdraws from public gaze to the seclusion of his palace, the difference is only in degree. Freedom of motion carries with it a desire for shelter of some kind. Therefore we seem safe in assuming that one of the first things done by mankind was to secure shelter of some kind. A hole in a rock, a tangle of vegetation, a hollow tree would naturally be the first shelters, and no effort of the imagination is necessary to suppose that primitive man would supplement what nature had provided in this respect. Without tools, he would of necessity have to use such building materials as were ready to his hand, and hence it may be inferred that loose stones were the original building material. Century after century probably passed before the first builders did anything more than pile up in a crude way the material out of which their structures were built. It was not until the principle of the plumb-line was discovered that high edifices became possible. It was a great discovery, for it gave builders an instrument for determining if structures were perpendicular. The remains of most prehistoric structures suggest that the earliest builders knew nothing of the principle of the plumb-line. They seem to indicate that the rule governing architecture was simply to keep the lines of the building within the base, and the result was that all edifices were of little altitude. Discarding the story of the Tower of Babel as one belonging to so ancient a period that nothing can be affirmed with certainty about it, we come to the comparatively recent period when massiveness of construction was the object aimed at. Among all the edifices erected by mankind the Great Pyramid easily takes the first place, and it is evident that its builders were familiar not only with the plumb-line, but also with many principles of higher mathematics. Herodotus says that Cheops built this wonderful structure. Just when Cheops lived is a matter of conjecture; but it was not less than four thousand years ago. This pyramid covers upwards of thirteen acres; that is to say it occupies three times as much ground as St. Peter's at Rome, which is the largest building in the world. It is built of stone quarried in the Arabian mountains. None of the blocks were less than thirty feet long. Herodotus says that the erection of the structure occupied twenty years, and that 100,000 men were employed in the work for that whole period. But the stones of the Great Pyramid, vast though they are, are small by comparison with some of those used in the building of Baalbec, that ancient city of Syria, devoted to the worship of the sun and called by the Greeks Heliopolis. Here stones sixty feet long and twelve feet thick were common. One simply stands amazed at the greatness of the conception of the architects, who planned such

structures, and at the skill of the builders who erected them. Baalbec seems to have been remarkable for the skill of its workmen in handling great blocks of stone. It was here that Cleopatra's Needles, so-called, were made. These obelisks weigh each about 200 tons. The huge stones above referred to must weigh upwards of 1500 tons. The age of the ruins of Baalbec is uncertain. Indeed, their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. There is an inscription on one of the "Needles," which is about 3500 years old; but good reason exists for believing that the early Egyptian monarchs were given to the practice of causing their names to be carved on work done by others. This reference to these great stones brings up the question of how they were prepared. Some unfinished blocks in the quarries seem to show that holes were drilled in the rock, and wooden pegs were driven in and moistened, the swelling of the wood causing the rock to split. We have absolutely no certain knowledge of the means adopted to get these enormous blocks into place. It has been suggested that they were rolled up inclined planes, but while this seems to have been adopted in some instances, there is no reason to suppose it was the universal practice. Those builders must have had machinery of the principles of which we know nothing.

A correspondent has sent a letter in reply to an article in a recent *Colonist* on "Godlikeness," with the request that it should appear in last Sunday's supplement. The time when it was received made compliance with the request impossible. While printing the letter today, we may say that we have no wish to have any controversy over matters that may be published on this page, and shall therefore not discuss the subject of our correspondent's letter with him. We must ask him and all others, however, not to read into the articles on this page things that are not in them, or to attribute to the writer of them any other object than to help those who, like himself, would like to get their heads above the mists which hide the truths of the Christian religion.

## The Birth of the Nations

XXI.

(N. de Bertrand Luquin)

### THE ROMANS—II.

When the war with the Sabines was over and terms of peace had been arranged, Romulus persuaded his one-time adversaries to settle in the city which he had founded and undertake with him to govern the country. Henceforth the Romans and the Sabines were as brothers, citizens of the same land, and their interests one and the same. The Sabine women, who had suffered such a grievous wrong in the beginning, were treated with distinguished honors; whenever one of them passed in the street, way was made for her as if she were a princess or one in high authority. It was forbidden to use coarse language in their presence or to act in any manner unseemly before them; their children were distinguished by the garb they wore. In common with all the youthful Romans they dressed in white, but their gowns had a purple border. The divisions of the tribes, or of the three tribes into which the people were divided, were named for the Sabine women.

Tatius, once the sworn enemy of the country, and Romulus were made joint rulers; a hundred Sabines were elected senators, each king having the same number as his advisors. Tatius, however, did not live long to enjoy his authority. A robbery and murder having been committed by some of Tatius' followers, he seemed loath to deliver the criminals up to justice, whereupon some of the relatives of the ambassadors, who had been killed, fell upon Tatius and slew him, and Romulus was left to rule alone. This he seems to have done very wisely at first; by the justice of his administration winning not only the love and respect of his own people, but the respect of the neighboring countries as well. He undertook some wars, in which he was successful, and, being a just prince, pardoned those whom he took captive and took care that the conquered cities should suffer no molestation; for it was his first and foremost desire to extend the boundaries of his own empire, and to make all prisoners good Roman citizens.

A terrible plague visiting the country in the sixteenth year of his reign, the Camertines from Camerium thought it a fitting time to attack Romulus. He marched against them, however, with his usual success, and the victory won, he brought half the people of the country to Rome and sent double the number of Romans to Camerium, so securing the kingdom for himself. During the final battle in the great war with Veientes, Romulus displayed so much courage and skilful activity, that it is said the victory depended entirely upon his personal prowess, some records claiming that of the fourteen thousand slain, seven thousand were killed by Romulus. The Veientes were compelled to surrender part of their country and to pay tribute and give hostages to Romulus.

This battle was the last the Roman king fought; and we are told that a surfeit of riches, success and admiration, changed entirely the character of him who had heretofore been a level-headed and conscientious prince. Romulus became arrogant, haughty and unapproachable. "He dressed in scarlet," wrote

Plutarch, "with the purple bordered robe over it; he gave audience on a couch of state, having always about him some men called Cieres, from their swiftness in doing commissions; there were before him others with staves to make room, with leather thongs tied on their bodies to bind on the moment whenever he commanded." He ruled absolutely, calling upon the Senate only to listen to his commands and allowing them no voice in affairs whatever. He gave lands and possessions to his favorites as his fancy willed, and restored their hostages to the Veientes, which last act especially seemed to anger the people greatly.

Then very suddenly Romulus disappeared. Probably he was secretly done away with, having become such an unbearable tyrant that the perpetrator of any such deed might almost be considered as his country's deliverer. However, ancient writers claim that his disappearance was miraculous, and tell us that, as he was speaking to a crowd of people on the outskirts of the city, the sun suddenly became darkened and the earth was wrapt in the shadows of night; thunder filled the air, and the wind, suddenly arising, shrieked and moaned. The people fled in terror, all except the senators, who remained surrounding the king. When once more the sun shone forth, and the multitude returning sought for Romulus, there was no trace of him, and the senators could give no clue as to his whereabouts. They only tried to calm the excited populace by telling them that Romulus's disappearance meant probably that the gods had taken him above. One Julius Proculus, however, a one-time near and dear friend of the king, related the following incident, which he swore was true and which the majority of the people gladly believed. He had been traveling along the road, he said, when he saw Romulus coming towards him, looking taller and more majestic than he had ever seen him; he was clad in shining armor and his face and form appeared of such radiant beauty that the eyes were dazzled in beholding him. Proculus, trembling very much, had nevertheless ventured to ask Romulus why and whither he had gone, whereupon the king replied:

"It pleased the gods, Proculus, that we who came from them should remain so long a time among men as we did, and having built a city to be the greatest in the world for empire and glory, should again return to heaven. But, farewell! and tell the Romans that, by the exercise of temperance and fortitude, they shall attain the height of human power; we will be to you the propitious god Quirinus."

Romulus' surname was Quirinus, and the day of his vanishing was commemorated for hundreds of years, and called "The flight of the people." He had lived to be fifty-four years of age, and had ruled thirty-eight years when he disappeared.

## SOME LITERARY NOTES

(From the Macmillan Co. of Canada.)

The Life of Laurence Sterne.—Among all the great figures of eighteenth century literature there are few more interesting than that of Laurence Sterne, yet hitherto no adequate life of the famous humorist has been available. This gap in literary biography, Professor Wilbur L. Cross has filled with "The Life and Times of Laurence Sterne," published by the Macmillan Company this week (May 19). Having had access to many letters and documents whose existence was unknown to previous historians, Professor Cross has been able to uncover many autobiographical details in "Tristram Shandy" and "A Sentimental Journey"; and the light that is thus thrown on Sterne's great works will be welcomed by all interested in eighteenth century literature.

It is probable, however, that "The Life and Times of Laurence Sterne" will be valued fully as much for the picture of society that it represents as for its purely literary uses. Up to the very end, Sterne was a devoted lover of life, and thanks to the revolution in fortune which turned the obscure Yorkshire parson into a social celebrity, as we follow Sterne's career through Professor Cross's pages we are able to see the whole of eighteenth century England unfold before us. The quarrelsome and rather unpopular parson, the friend of Hall-Stevenson and an associate of his "demoniacs," the pet of the great worlds of London and Paris, the hero of various sentimental adventures, the fugitive from ill-health rushing here, and there on the Continent—all these varied aspects of the wit himself show us as many sides of an age whose fascination it is impossible to deny.

From his exhaustive study of the man's life, Professor Cross emerges with a higher opinion of his hero's personal character than is usually accorded to Laurence Sterne, and one may well expect that the publication of this work will do much for his future reputation. An important feature of the book is the reproduction, in some cases for the first time, of every known portrait of Sterne.

The sages of the general store were discussing the veracity of old Si Perkins when Uncle Bill Abbott ambled in.

"What do you think about it, Uncle Bill?" they asked him. "Would you call Si Perkins a liar?"

"Well," answered Bill, slowly, as he thoughtfully studied the ceiling, "I don't know as I'd go so far as to call him a liar exactly, but I do know this much: when feedin' time comes, in order to get any response from his hogs he has to get somebody else to call 'em for him."—Everybody's Magazine.



# HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

## FISHING RESORTS HANDY TO VICTORIA

### II.—Cowichan Bay

(By Richard L. Pocock)

The safest place I know of for an all-prize-and-no-black fishing resort within easy reach of town for any time of the year when either trout, or salmon, or both, are in season, is Cowichan Bay. I have fished there every month of the year from February to October inclusive, and have never yet had a blank day and very seldom a poor one. The two specialties of this place are large sea-trout and spring salmon. From the latter end of May until the run of the cohoes in the early fall there are plenty of sea-trout to be caught in the bay if you go the right way about it. At times fly-fishing is good in the lower (tidal) reaches of the river which here enters the sea, especially at high tide, but it is never such a sure thing as the capture of the trout in the salt chuck with a little spoon.

In February and March there is very good fishing for spring salmon and grilse here, the salmon caught at this time of year seeming to be much more lively for some reason than those which run in the fall and playing at or near the surface instead of doing quite so much sulking in the depths.

Any description of the fishing in this beautiful bay naturally falls under two heads—salmon fishing and trout fishing. The salmon-trotting in the fall needs no very lengthy description, as, of course, at that season of the fisherman's year salmon are to be caught almost anywhere on the coast, so that it is not necessary to go so far from town merely to get good sport with the cohoes. It is however a noted place for the capture of heavy "spring" salmon, which run up the Cowichan River in great numbers, not quite such large fish as are caught at Campbell River and other well-known resorts further afield, but still more or less frequently caught of a weight of over thirty pounds, thirty-eight pounds being the top-notch last fall, so far as my information goes. The one thing necessary to success with these fall monsters is an early rise, as, after the sun is well up, they seem to absolutely refuse to bite at a spoon. In the spring or rather late winter, however, it does not seem to be so necessary to tear oneself from the warm blankets in the semi-darkness, though, taken as a general rule, morning and evening are the best times to try for "springs."

The sea-trout fishing is at its best just at the time of year when the hot sun on the low water of the rivers makes it imperative for the river angler to catch his fish either in the early morning or else as the sun is sinking to rest, as, speaking generally, it is waste of time to cast flies over the river in the heat of the summer day.

As the best way of getting the stranger within our gates a good idea of the sport he may expect to get here with the trout at this season of the year, here is an account of a trip taken a few days previous to publication.

On June 6th of this year I with my trusty bike boarded the three p.m. train at the E. & N. depot for Cowichan Station, where I arrived at about a quarter to five. Mounting the wheel at the station, a fifteen minute ride over an excellent road took me to the hotel at Cowichan Bay overlooking the water. The sight of the water made the fisherman in me much too impatient to wait for six o'clock supper, so, pocketing some light refreshment, I walked the few steps from the hotel to the bathhouse run in connection and a few minutes past five o'clock was on the water. Having an idea to try fly-fishing in the river, as the tide was high enough to enable me to row up its tidal reaches, I started across the bay and made my way up the furthest and largest fork of the delta; unfortunately I had forgotten to see that there was an anchor and a good length of rope in the boat, so that I was handicapped by the strength of the current, which bore me downstream rapidly whenever I stopped for a few casts. There were fish in the river, and I managed to catch one of about half-a-pound in weight and rose and missed one or two others (bigger ones, of course) before returning home for a late dinner. Two men in the boat, one rowing and the other fishing, would, I am convinced, have done better, as several good fish were rising at the tail of every pool.

Next morning I was up soon after the sun, though I may say here for the comfort of the sportsman who loves his beauty sleep, that, as events proved, such an early rise was quite unnecessary to the making of a good catch. The tide was on the ebb, and was already so far out that I judged it advisable not to try and repeat the tactics of the evening before, but to try my luck in the salt water at the river mouth. It was not long before I was into my first fish, hooked on a small Wilson spoon, which proved after a few minutes of excitement to be a nice fat grilse of about three pounds. A few minutes after, the second came into the landing net (a large one, by the way, as a small net is a snare and a delusion in this game), a fine fresh run sea-trout of as nearly as possible two pounds weight with the sea lice on him. Not such a bad beginning. Before adjourning for breakfast there were four nice fish in the boat—all large.

After breakfast the sport improved; the lower the tide, the faster the fish seemed to bite, the schools of small fry could be seen leaping as the big cannibals made a rush at them and every fish caught disgorged several of the younger generations of its race. From nine thirty till two thirty, when operations were suspended, there was a succession of battles every few minutes with heavy fish in the pink

of condition, the total catch when the rod was laid aside for the camera being twenty-one fish, of which four were grilse and the rest trout; the heaviest weighed three pounds and a half, and the average, if three distinctly smaller than the others, were eliminated, going as near as "demmit" two pounds.

I stopped fishing at least two hours sooner than was necessary in order to catch the afternoon train at five o'clock back to town, having as many fish as I could carry with convenience and more than I could carry with comfort. This I regard as by no means an extraordinary catch for this place at this time of year

senses at full stretch all the time. The bag is quite satisfactory considering the bright weather for the duck only come low when it blows or rains, and consists of mallard and teal and a slightly larger variety known here as the spectacled teal, which, I believe, is never seen in England. This duck is slightly larger than the common teal, with a green head and a green stripe from the back of the neck to the throat, which latter looks like burnished copper. The long, pointed feathers which grow from the back and fall over the ends of the wings and the base of the tail are also very beautiful, being shaded from brown to black. Altogether it

the unsuspecting duck. When he gets as close as he dare he discharges his piece of artillery, and then has a busy time gathering the slain. They often pick up about thirty birds, and, as they sell these in the market for 6d or 9d each, according to size and condition, and as the powder, etc., cannot cost more than 4d per charge, this must be a very lucrative, albeit rather cold, calling.—Pompey, in The Field.

### THE SPORTSMAN AND THE SHOTGUN

A bill before the legislature at Albany made it a felony to sell to private individuals arms

deer hunting, or the one who dynamites fish. No true sportsman, no matter who he is, will hunt with a silencer or carry one into the woods.—The Outing Magazine.

### USS OF PONGEE

Pongee is popular for all sorts of costumes, from the simplest princess walking dress to the visiting frock made elaborate by a wealth of embroidery. There are many weaves and qualities of pongee, but in buying a frock for hard wear, it will pay to buy a really good quality, firm, a trifle heavy, and preferably smooth of surface. Some of the rough pongees are very good looking, but they do show dirt shockingly; and while there are some lovely lustrous pongees in very light weight, these are suited only to the more elaborate frocks. The cheaper grades of the thin pongee are not particularly practical for frocks of any type.

Among the rough surface pongees this season there are some new things on corded order and these are being much used. As we have intimated, they catch the dirt more readily than a smooth, firm tussor, but on the other hand they do not show soil so badly as the more familiar type of rough pongee whose roughness appears only at intervals in the weave.

All the lovely colors are introduced into the pongees, but the natural tone is still first favorite and has the advantage of looking cooler than almost any other shade. It cleanses well, too, and though it soils easily it seems to have a way of soiling all over alike so that it is not soon unsightly. A princess travelling frock and coat or coat and skirt of such material will be a boon to any woman during the summer, and the tailors say that many of their customers are ordering a princess, a coat and a separate skirt of one pongee, the coat doing duty for both skirt and princess, and the latter being replaced by skirt and sheer blouse for very hot days or informal wear. White pongee, the oyster white in particular, is being used in Paris. A plain skirt of pongee mounted upon a blouse of net matching the silk in color and braided all over in self-color soutache braid, and a coat of the pongee embroidered in soutache make an attractive costume. Beautiful trimmings are to be had in the natural pongee tones, embroidered nets, laces, handsomely embroidered silk bands and motifs, etc., so that where hand braiding or hand embroidery is too difficult of achievement excellent effects may be obtained without hand-work.

The guimpe of the natural tone pongee usually carries the color of the silk up to the throat, but if the dead tone is too unbecoming there are pretty fine laces which have white foundation run with threads of pongee color, and there are nets too which combine these shades with white. An all white guimpe is never entirely successful with the natural tone pongee, and in that fact lies a problem, for there is nothing so becoming next a warm flushed face as cream or white. The French dressmakers, however, are using much ecru net for guimpes and undersleeves even where the cream would be admissible, and they say that this tone softens the complexion and is more flattering to it than white.

Black pongee coats are in demand for general use, replacing the once loved and practical taffeta coats, and many smart models in the black pongee are offered by the high class houses, while of natural color pongee coats there is no end. These last range from the cheapest and sleaziest of garments resembling the much abused linen duster, to the smartest and most serviceable of dust coats fashioned from firm, soft pongee of good quality, well tailored, and the elaborately embroidered or braided garments for dressy wear. Spot proof pongees on the motor order make excellent summer dust coats for traveling or motoring.

### MAKING A FIVE

It was just the other day that a lawyer at Osgoode Hall slapped his knee and chortled to himself.

"I was just thinking," he said, "of what Pat Ferguson (that's W. N.) said to old Judge Ferguson one day.

"Pat was arguing a matter before the judge, and the judge was following him and was reading the papers which they say were in Pat's own handwriting. The case was full of figures and almost every time the judge would read out an amount Pat would have to correct him. The judge stumbled along, making the best he could of the figures, but at last he stumbled again.

"What's this—a five or an eight?" he demanded of Pat.

"It's a five, my Lord."

"Can't you make a five better than that?" demanded His Lordship, angrily.

"Pat looked at the angry judge with a twinkle in his eye and a smile playing about his mouth.

"I find it very hard to make a five some days, my Lord," he answered.

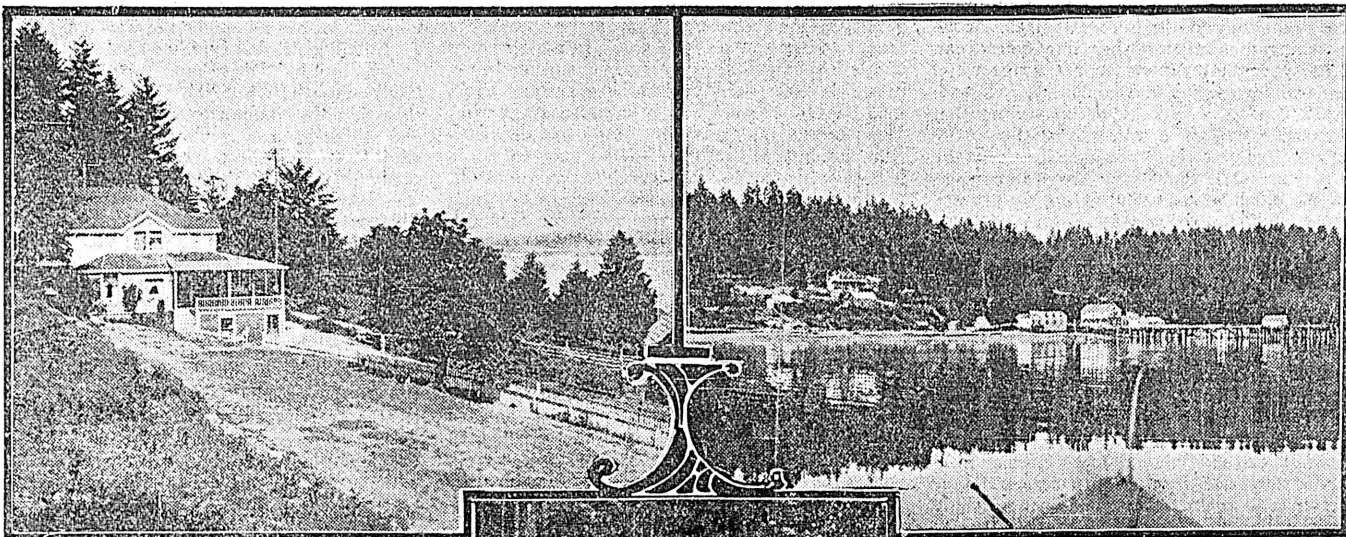
"But that was years ago."—Saturday Night.

### NOT THE APPIAN WAY

At a pageant recently given in Shropshire commemorating Britain at the time of the Roman occupation, a young woman spoke to a tall, burly, and shivering man whose Roman toga hardly protected him from a raw, penetrating east wind.

"Are you Appius Claudius?" she asked, eagerly.

"Me, miss?" he replied. "Me 'appy as Claudius? Oh, no, miss; I'm un'appy as 'ell!" —Harper's Weekly.



BUENA VISTA HOTEL: COWICHAN BAY



One Day, One Rod, at Cowichan Bay  
Four Grilse, the rest trout

and I am sure that other anglers trying the water will have no difficulty in equalling it.

Rigs can be hired to drive from the station to the bay by those who do not care for bicycling or walking, and it is quite possible to enjoy excellent fishing there in one day between trains.

### FLIGHT SHOOTING AT NANKING

Before giving any description of this very sporting and difficult, but most enjoyable of all the many forms of sport which one can indulge in here, it is necessary to explain that Nanking is surrounded by twenty-four miles of fortified wall at least sixty feet high, and wide enough at the top for five men to march abreast. This wall is built close up to a series of bluffs on the river side, and it is on the tops of these bluffs that we take our places. At 6:15, for the duck are punctual to the minute, we are all in line, the commissioner on the right, then the Consul, then myself, and next the two naval instructors. In front of us we look down a steep bank covered with short grass as far as the wall and when you can drop your duck on to this bank it is easy to pick them up; but if they carry on over one's head they drop into thick covert, and then the fun begins, and one's difficulties are increased a hundredfold by the failing light.

The sun has gone down flooding the Yangtze, which is two miles away straight ahead of us, with gorgeous gold and crimson, and we are all alert for the whistle of the teal as the first flight comes over us from behind, for there are two distinct flights every evening, one going to and one returning from the river. A small gaggle of geese, about twenty, pass over the gun on the extreme left, but too far for him to do any harm to them, and they quack and chuckle derisively as they wheel to the left and then mount up into the sky. "Mark" from the Consul, and a flight of teal pass in front of me like stones hurled by a giant, but, still having my eyes on the geese, I can do nothing except make them wheel to the left, which gives the next gun a very pretty right and left as they swing over his head. And now the teal come thick and fast, and the ball is properly opened. They come straight at you, but directly they see you they turn upwards, and if you can get them as they shift in their flight so much the better for your bag, but you must be very quick.

The finest shots of the lot are those one gets at the solitary teal who were a bit late in starting and have to hustle to catch up the main flight, and it is especially pleasant to bring one of these down from the sky, for they fly even faster than the others and will carry no end of shot. Now we get a few minutes' respite, and can pick up our duck and get back before the second and largest flight commences. Here they come, and a couple of teal go past in a flash, making the air whistle as their sharp little wings cut through it. What a musical sound it is, and I shall never again hear it without thinking of the bluffs above the Nanking wall and the many good times I have had there! I think we have seen the last of the teal for tonight, and now there comes down to us from far up in the darkening sky the quiet, contented quacking of an old mallard as he shoots by at the head of his flight until he comes to the Consul, and then down he comes with a crash which splits his fat breast open. A very pretty shot, followed by a right and left equally good to see as the next flight goes over the same gun, and he takes his toll of every flight. A few minutes more and the fun is over, but while it lasts it is fast and furious, and the mixed sensations of delight, despair, and fervent hope that are all crammed into twenty minutes, and succeed each other as fast as the duck come past (and that means at a very useful speed indeed), are really wonderful in their intensity, and keep all one's

is an exceedingly handsome bird, and I am sure it would have a very warm reception if it were introduced into England, and I see no reason why it should not thrive there as well as the common teal, given a suitable locality, as, for instance, the Tring reservoirs or the Essex marches. One can sometimes get a specimen of the pintail here, and the beautiful mandarin duck is an occasional visitor, though they are found in larger numbers further up the Yangtze, where they are not so much sought after.



A BIT OF  
GOOD  
ROAD



RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE

makes for accuracy. Neither the point of silence nor the point of increased accuracy, however, will have weight with any man who has the true red blood of the sportsman in his veins. Both will undoubtedly appeal to the "game hog" or to the man who goes to the woods only to kill. True sportsmanship consists not in killing, but in pitting human skill against keen animal instinct. For this reason the camera is more and more becoming the weapon of the animal and wilderness lover. To use a silencer and rob a confused animal once fired upon of the possibility of retreat is to take a mean and low advantage unworthy a real man. Give the game a chance! It is even a question whether it is fair play to use repeating arms, especially with high power ammunition.

There are other decided objections to Mr. Maxim's invention, not the least of which is the power of destruction which it offers poachers and hunters who disregard the law and kill out of season. The user of this appliance in the woods should be classed as a "game hog," and looked upon with the same contempt. His ideals of sportsmanship are no higher than those of the man who resorts to jack-lanterns in



# From Cradle to the Fleet in the Making of a "Dreadnought"

Officially, a ship is building during the period of laying her down to the day when she is certified as ready for sea. Actually, however—if the liberalism may be allowed—the real work of building her is mostly done before she is built at all!

First of all, the idea of her has to be born. The ship is to carry such and such guns, and to be protected with such and such armour. A fancy sketch of her is got out, and, as like as not, pigeonholed for a while. It is then "an idea for a battleship some time in the future."

Presently this sketch gets sent round to certain people for opinions and suggestions; and, quite possibly, it is not till after a course of this that the naval architect comes into contact with the vessel at all.

The process of building a ship is very much like that of building a house. Any man who builds a house always has certain general notions as to what he wants—a bow window to one room, a conservatory perhaps to another; so much garden space, and what not. He mentions these requirements to the architect, who then endeavors to translate them into practice so far as is consonant with the price and possibilities.

Much the same process generally happens with battleships, only, the building of a battleship, being infinitely more intricate than the building of a house, a great many more complications arise. For example, there is the well-known yarn of the beautiful perfect battleship which some distinguished admiral once thought out. In his zeal for the maximum of attack and defence he entirely forgot to allow any space for the machinery! And it almost invariably happens that the original idea has to be greatly modified, because the ship could not carry all that it is desired to put into her. Every battleship is a compromise, and battleships will go on being compromises to the end of time. Comparatively few people, however, realize the enormous amount of compromise that takes place.

The weights to be dealt with are enormous. The complete weight of a modern "Dreadnought" is somewhere about twenty thousand tons; and yet long and learned papers have been read by naval architects and lengthy discussions taken place on the subject of saving a quarter of a pound of weight on some fitting, and three ounces on another. Only by such careful thought, for seemingly insignificant trifles can Dreadnoughts be produced at all. Just at present we are hearing a great deal about the study of the maximum strength for the minimum weight in connection with flying-machines. But for many a long day the naval architect has had to face very nearly as acute a problem. In some cases, if possible, it has been more acute, as, for instance, the epoch-making designs of the Italian naval constructor Cuniberti, whose fertile brain first conceived the "Dreadnought" type of battleship. Colonel Cuniberti (Italian naval constructors have military titles) sprang into fame some six years ago with some small Italian battleships, which were to carry what most other people considered an impossible allowance of armour, armament, and speed for their displacement. These

ships—the "Vittoria Emanuele" class—are now built and successful. The success was secured by an almost diabolical ingenuity in weight-saving. And this ingenuity was carried so far that ordinary tables were made of asbestos with hollow steel frames, because fractions of weight were saved thereby. By so thinking and working things out the clever Italian saved from one to two thousand tons of weight. The naval architect is little heard of—he has never been glorified on the music-hall stage. It is very much the fashion nowadays to speak of battleships as the creation of "Labor." But the real "god in the car" is the naval architect, of whom the general public hardly knows anything at all. In weeks and months of intricate calculation he thinks out the complete article; and on him depends whether, when built and all, the "Dreadnought" will be a success or something that "turns turtle." Such a fate has befallen more than one "Dreadnought" of other eras. In the days of Henry VII the "Mary Rose" so came to grief. So did a famous early turret-ship of ours, the "Captain," though in this case, interference with the naval architect was the cause. Sometimes the architect's errors have been amusing rather than tragic, as, for example, in the case of an ingenious Russian, Popoff by name, who designed a couple of circular battleships. They did their trial trip up a river. All went well till they tried to turn to come down again. The current caught them, and they could not stop turning. Spinning round and round like tops, their entire crews absolutely prostrated with seasickness and giddiness, the two circular iron-clads were carried right out to sea, and they never voyaged again. There had been a "slight error in design."

However, of the thousands who look at a "Dreadnought," not one in ten thousand ever gives a thought to the naval architect, without whom the ship could never be.

The plans being prepared and passed, the ship probably figures in the Naval Estimates of the next year as "to be built." This is certainly a year after her original conception, possibly two years, possibly even more. There is an amazing amount of "thinking ahead" in naval construction.

Some time after the announcement that the ship will be built, either some dockyard receives the order to build her, or the big private yards are given the plans and requested to send in tenders for construction. We will assume that our particular "Dreadnought" is to be built in a dockyard. The plans arrive and are taken charge of by the chief constructor of the dockyard, on whom the entire responsibility of building now rests.

At about the same time a few foreign spies will also arrive. The object of these is, by hook or by crook, to get hold of details of the plans; and they do not draw the line at much in their efforts. To defeat these gentry not only is everything most carefully guarded, but the work to be done is split up so that no one knows more than a very little.

To give an everyday example. Suppose a pocket-knife were to be made. Every blade, every spring, every rivet, every piece of the handle turned out independently would insure

that no one engaged in the construction could say what the knife would be like when complete.

Now comes the "laying off" of the ship. Life-size chalk drawings are made from the plans on the floor of a big building specially used for this purpose. These having been carefully inspected, checked and tested, patterns are made from which later on all the necessary castings can be done.

Here, again, is a feature of battleships of which no one ever thinks. Every rib, every plate, every everything has to be its exact proper shape. The best way in which I can give a popular conception of this is to ask the reader to imagine a Hotel Cecil, in which every single brick was different to every other brick, in which every brick had to be exact and to fit into its proper place. It is rather a staggering idea; but it under rather than over estimates the amount of brainwork that has to come into play before "Labor" touches the job at all.

Even after all this vast expenditure of time and thought this ship is not ready for building. She has still no actual existence. She is still, as it were, a thought awaiting translation into fact.

The next step is "ordering material." The leading engineering firms are requested to tender for the machinery and boilers, the requirements being that the engines develop a minimum of whatever the required designed horse-power may be. This requisite horse-power has, of course, to be arrived at; and the amount of power necessary to drive a ship at a certain speed, say twenty-one knots, it not arrived at by guesswork or rule of thumb.

In procuring the necessary data, what is known as the "experimental tank" plays an important part. At Haslar, all unknown to the British public, are a learned professor and staff. They spend their time in making little models of ships in paraffin wax, and dragging these through a pond. They tabulate everything. They ascertain how a certain shape will pull, and whether by some trifling alteration of shape the same speed can be obtained with less pull—that is to say, with less power.

And therefrom they calculate out the horse-power necessary to propel our "Dreadnought" at a certain speed, and many other wonderful things, too technical for mention here.

Armour-plates also are ordered, likewise guns and gun-mountings, torpedo-tubes, and dozens of minor fittings.

So far I have said no word of the actual building. The truth is that the actual building of a "Dreadnought" is merely a "putting together." Politicians interested in cutting down the Navy use as an argument that we can build battleships quicker than any other nation.

For politicians that does all right; but the detail that the politician apparently knows nothing whatever about all the preliminaries matters nothing. But the cruel and unadulterated truth is that no nation can really build a "Dreadnought" quicker than any other nation—it can merely pretend to do so. The real work is preliminary work; and all the "fast building" that we hear about is pure humbug.

The recipe for "fast building" is simply to wait till a vast amount of material is collected

and then rush the putting together. But rushing the putting together is limited by the fact that only a certain number of men can be employed on any one job. One lot may dig out all they know, another lot be as slack as possible, but the difference will be trifling.

All the world over, a certain casting must need exactly the same number of minutes to cool down, and nowhere can a single second be gained in such tasks except at the expense of efficiency. "Fast shipbuilding" is like a watch that runs so fast that it makes the sun due to set about noon. The sun is due to set accordingly, but it does not get behind the hill a moment sooner whatever the watch says.

Building rates vary, of course. The original "Dreadnought" was put together inside a twelve-month; while the Turks have a battleship that they began twenty-three years ago and which has not yet reached the launching stage! In the first record everything was ready to time; in the second little or nothing was ever forthcoming.

It is customary in our dockyards to collect many hundred tons of material before the ship is "officially" commenced. A ship may be built in a dock or on a "slip." Docks sufficiently big for modern warships being scarce nowadays, slips are invariably employed.

The first part of a ship to be "laid down" is the keel-plate, which is the backbone of the ship. The keel is made up of plates about twelve feet in length—these are riveted together by huge pneumatic riveters. On top of the keel-plate is placed a vertical keel, into which the ribs are subsequently fitted. The general idea is not so very unlike a human skeleton. The photographs show this very clearly.

The period of greatest visible growth of a ship is just after the laying of the keel-plate. The original Dreadnought was the most remarkable example of this. She sprang up in a most wonderful way. In quite a few days what had been an empty void became full of a vast ship-skeleton.

Next, the various bulkheads are built in. The bow and stern pieces, enormous castings, are got into position. The inner and outer skins grow rapidly, and presently the protective deck appears.

At this stage the ship somewhat resembles a huge cigar. The protective deck is flat on top, with the ends sloping down. The top of the deck, when the ship is afloat, will be just above the water-line level, the bottoms of the slopes some feet under water.

By now a perfect forest of scaffolding will have arisen round the ship. She has reached a chrysalis stage, and her continued growth is entirely hidden by the scaffolding. Everything put into her is carefully weighed beforehand, so that the total weight of the ship is known at any moment.

There is no exact stage of construction of which launching is a feature. A ship may be launched as quickly as practicable, or she may be advanced a very long way before being set afloat. The usual rule with us is, however, an early launch with a Dreadnought weighing about a third or so of her total displacement when completed. The ship is, of

course, a mere shell, but with a coat of grey paint she looks fairly complete so far as the hull is concerned. All the scaffolding is cleared away. Stands are erected for privileged spectators, with a special stand around the bow for the launching ceremony.

Then, the day before the launch, the ship is "set up." The operation is too technical to describe at length, but, in brief, it comes to this: The entire ship is lifted up by human labor. Hundreds of men armed with hammers drive in wedges simultaneously, working to the sound of a bell. This operation sometimes extends far into the night, and is then extremely impressive.

The ways down which the ship will slide are then plentifully greased with tallow. So the ship stands ready for launching, held in position only by the "dog-shores" under the launching-cradle.

A launch has been described so often, and one launch is so much like any other launch, that it is unnecessary to say much about it here. A ship is regarded as "born" on the day of her launch, because then, for the first time, she takes to the water. But actually the incident is more on a par with a duckling's first leap into a pond.

Once safely launched, the new ship is as quickly as possible taken out of the water again, for she is put into dry dock. Here, unless they have been seen to before launching, her propellers will be fitted, also the rudder, and her armor-plates will be put into position.

If all has been well planned, everything will be waiting in the dockyard alongside; and the rate at which a ship gets completed depends almost entirely upon organization in this direction. British organization of this sort is now extremely good.

Armor-plates weigh anything from ten to twenty tons each. There is, of course, an exact niche into which each has to fit. And just here comes in the difference between good and bad warship building. I have seen foreign ships with huge gaps between the plates, these gaps being filled with bits of wood, putty, cement, and what not! Making armor-plates to fit exactly is very much of a high art.

So soon as the armor-belt is in position, the ship is taken out of dry dock and into a fitting basin, where she floats alongside a jetty. Here, under the enormous shears, her boilers are hoisted on board, and at a later date her turrets and guns. The funnels also are got up, and finally the masts.

By this time the ship will begin to present a complete appearance, and cease to grow visibly. Work will mainly be concentrated on internal fittings, ranging from hundreds of auxiliary engines to officers' cabins. Before the ship is quite complete she will go to sea for her trials. The machinery is tested at all powers, guns and torpedoes are fired, the stopping and turning powers noted, and so on and so forth. This ordeal being satisfactorily emerged from, the ship returns to the dockyard to "complete for sea."

Finally there comes a day when, smart and newly painted, the battleship is ready for commissioning. Then, and not till then, is she "taken over" by the Navy as an effective unit of the British Fleet.

## Experimenting in Motor Engineering

(By Meervyn O'Gorman.)

One of the public requirements to be met by the carriage builder is for coachwork which shall be equally suitable for touring and for town use. Like many others who have taken a working interest in the motor car the writer has been compelled to seek his own solution. It is the outcome of many trial designs, and has involved considerable experiment, so that it may be useful to give an outline of the method adopted, while avoiding as far as possible the somewhat unfamiliar terms employed in coachbuilding save where they are self-explanatory. For touring, an open car capable of speedy uphill work, and therefore of small weight, with hood, windscreen, and luggage grid, is essential. The shelter of high side doors is also being gradually recognized as a necessity. If we now turn to the town car we find that by far the most popular form is the landaulet, in which a collapsible hood is more employed, but with this fundamental difference, that when closed it must be watertight. In order to carry drop windows the doors must be very high, and the entrance way when the hood is up must be clear of diagonal sticks or flapping curtains, and high enough to entail no appreciable stooping.

From these two summaries we see that the landaulet provides nothing that is not desirable when touring. We may at present disregard the canopy as being of little use to the driver as a shelter, and a disadvantage when travelling down hill. It would be incredible that any one should not order a landaulet for touring were it not that many people who have done so have long since supplied the reason. The landaulet is slower to start, requires a more powerful engine for country work, is heavier on tires, slows the cars on hills, and develops noise from the rattling of the three or four loose windows. Its cloth-lined leather hood is heavy, wears out quickly with exposure to the gritty dust which collects between the folds and if the front pillars are made to fold, their noise soon becomes objectionable. Its weight and price are about double the figures for the open body. The problem then is to secure a draught-proof and weather-proof shelter, easy to enter, letting in the light of day, and adding not more than £30 to the cost, or fifty pounds to the weight, of the touring body.

We can learn a good deal from the landaulet—a brief examination shows that the whole design is subservient

to the hood and windows. The width of the car about its middle cross section, even when three persons are to be seated side by side on the back seat, is always greater than the width at the extreme back. If this were not so the back folding pillars of the hood when hinged down would drop into the car and not outside of it. They should, indeed, fall outside sufficiently to leave a good margin of three to six inches. Within this margin the leather has room to fold itself, although it is fastened to the elbow rail of the car and curled outside the sticks of the hood so as to conceal them. A glance at the average touring car shows that in order to secure an imaginary improvement in seating capacity its greatest width is the extreme back, and there results from this the disadvantage that the pivot for the hood-sticks must necessarily be fixed on an iron which projects from the side of the car. This projection, even the widest part of the back panel by some inches, to allow for the margin alluded to, in which the hood material can fold itself. From this it follows that on the standard touring car of today the hood is some six inches wider than the car throughout the greater part of its length, thus making it impossible for the side curtains to be comfortably and permanently buttoned to the elbow rail so as to exclude draughts. It is not necessary to point out that the hood sticks at the sides of the doors must be vertical, because nearly all new-fashioned cape hoods meet this requirement to-day; but the roof material is very rarely attached as to fill in the sides from the door jamb to the back panel, this duty being left to the clumsy and slowly attached side curtains. Some little space has been devoted to explaining why the back of a cape hood cannot in the ordinary open car be made as airtight as the corresponding hood of a landaulet. And the conclusion is simply that we must decide upon a form of body, such as the cabriolet-bout shape, which makes this possible.

It is exceptional though not unknown for a touring car to carry an "intermediate" wind screen attached behind the driver's seat and arranged to fold over backwards into the body of the car. The use of such a screen is essential to the scheme before us, and since the section of the car at the back of the driver's seat is to be made as wide as the widest part of the car, we find that we can have a screen here broad enough to touch the sides of the hood and to support the top in

lieu of one hood stick. If the car had the narrow beam now usual there might be a clearance of six inches between the sides of the largest screen that can be folded down and the cape hood, such a clearance would admit draughts and rain and could not be tolerated. So far, then, this scheme replaces one of the hood sticks by a folding screen, which may be made of the usual flexible transparent celluloid about one-eighth inch thick (commonly described as talc) framed in an ash frame no thicker than the hood stick itself. This screen will be useful whether the hood is raised or not, and adds a little to the amenities of the car in town or on windy days. It is now only necessary to provide two side curtains of about the same size as the ordinary window glasses over a landaulet door. We must take the precaution of making the roof material come well down the sides, so that these curtains are small and are overlapped by the roof. They may contain a tale window of about six by sixteen inches, provided they be stored folded and not rolled. They must be buttoned to the two verticals at the sides of the door and to the top rail or "garnish rail" of the door. This buttoning can be so effected that when the chauffeur dismounts and opens the door he does not detach the curtain to give exit to the passenger, but only unfastens two buttons on the side of the door catch, and the curtain then hinges outwards with the door. The car thus described is practically a landaulet, save that the window in front of the passengers does not drop down, but is replaced by a screen which folds inwards towards them. It will be found that this screen comes low enough on the car to prevent the fixing of subsidiary folding seats, but the utility of these is in the writer's opinion somewhat overrated. No one in his senses tours with five people in the back of a car, and if extra seats are wanted when the screen is up for town purposes (such as dinners and theatres), removable chairs or a removable tilting bench can quite well be inserted for each occasion.

In the case of touring cars the owner often acts as the driver, so that provision must be made for sheltering the front seat. In such a case the procedure adopted by the writer is to carry the hood forward of the intermediate screen to beyond the front wind screen by employing an additional "stick" or two, which are removed from the back and carried over to sockets on the front of the car in the usual way. It has been found that putting up an ordinary Cape-cart hood can only be done to the great inconvenience of passengers in the back seats, but when an intermediate screen has been previously erected, the canvas can be carried over this screen, and rests upon it during the fixing of the front sticks in their sockets. To give the driver true protection it would be necessary to have full side curtains with lights to the front part of the hood, but as it is undesirable to drive with such curtains because they limit the side view it is probably best to have to have a front wind screen which slopes back over the steering wheel to within about ten inches of the driver's face, and to let him trust to a waterproof coat for the rest.

### The Only Proof.

At a restaurant where the cloak-room attendant declined for his memory as to the ownership of hats and the like the following incident occurred: "How do you know that this is mine?" asked a well-known actor, as his silk hat was returned to him. "I don't know," said the attendant, "but I know that it is yours, sir," replied the man. "Then why did you give it to me?" expostulated the bewildered actor. "Because you just gave it to me," replied the man, without moving a muscle of his face.

### Forgotten Trouble.

Do you know what it was that caused you to fret? Only a year ago? Can you tell me the source of your most regret? Only a year ago? It looked big to you then and you moped and you pined. The long night was sleepless and troubled your mind. Yet you can't tell what happened, in looking behind. Only a year ago.

Do you know why you frowned as you journeyed your way? Only a month ago? Can you tell me what made all your blue skies look gray? Only a month ago? What trouble was it that your happiness marred. That caused you to say that your heart had grown hard. And from all future joys in this world you were barred. Only a month ago?

You've forgotten them all, both the great and the small. The pain and the woe; For few are the troubles we ever recall as onward we go. Ah, few are the troubles, my brother, that last. They seem big at first, but the moment they slip from the mind, for they never stick fast. It is well that it's so.

No unpublished novel was found among the papers of George Meredith.

## An Ancient Nubian Manuscript

Of the numerous objects of literary and archaeological interest which have been discovered in the course of the excavations in Egypt during the past 25 years, a considerable number have found their way into the national collection at the British Museum. Many of these treasures have been revealed to modern investigators under romantic circumstances; and not the least interesting in this respect is a Nubian manuscript book which has been acquired recently by the Trustees. It appears to be established beyond doubt that the manuscript once formed a portion of a library which was attached either to a church or a monastery near Edfu in Upper Egypt, and that it is a most valuable relic of the ancient Nubian Kingdom.

Round and about the ancient town of Edfu, the history of which dates from the pre-dynastic period, there existed, between the seventh and the tenth centuries of our era, a flourishing population of Coptic or native Egyptian Christians. And, therefore, numerous Christian churches. When Coptic influence began to wane in the 11th and 12th centuries, and the rising flood of Mahomedanism swept through Africa, and many Christians were compelled to adopt the religion of Islam, the lives of the pious priests of one of the churches of Edfu must have quietly removed their library into the hilly country of the desert, and there buried it in a small, stoneliest cave. Some two or three years ago this cave was accidentally discovered by a nomad Arab sheikh who was pasturing his flocks on the desert scrub. In due course, the manuscripts were brought down the Nile, and were passed by degrees into the hands of the native Egyptian dealers in antiquities. Among them was discovered by a dealer already referred to. Along with certain other vellum books from the same place, it was acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum last year. These latter are in the Coptic tongue, but the little book which is the most valuable of them all is so easily to be understood. It is written in Greek characters, to which are added a number of signs—most of them familiar to students of Coptic—to express sounds which cannot be represented by Greek letters. It is clear that the language used is identical with that contained in two fragments of books preserved in the Royal Library at Berlin, and there is good reason for believing that it is akin to the old Nubian or Nuba language. Unfortunately, the language of the book is itself unknown, and though there is reason to hope that little portions of it may be elucidated

and that eventually it may be fully translated, it is certain that at present no translation of the text can be made.

If the language of the book is akin to the Nuba, then this little volume is a priceless relic of the ancient Christian Church of the Sudan, and the only complete work in the ancient Nubian language now known. It is worth while to recall that the great work of the conversion of the Sudan to Christianity was begun by the Christians of Egypt who fled into the fastnesses of Nubia and the Northern Sudan to escape conscription, the confiscation of their property, and, perhaps, martyrdom under the Roman Emperors. With these fugitives were carried, no doubt, copies of the Gospels in Coptic, and also, probably, in Greek. The conversion of the Nubians, as a nation, was effected in the reign of Silko—the founder of the first Christian Kingdom in the Sudan—about the year 540. The Christian Church flourished until about the year 1275, when the Sudan was annexed by the Arabs. The Church was apparently a wealthy institution, and in the 16th century there were still standing in the southern part of the kingdom, near Chartum, 150 buildings which contained crucifixes and pictures of the Virgin Mary painted on the walls. All these ancient churches have now disappeared. Some of the books used in them, no doubt, were translations from the Greek into the Nubian tongue.

Although the volume now in the British Museum cannot yet be translated, it appears, from the occurrence of numerous Greek words in the text, that its contents are Christian in character. The first part of the work deals with the life and martyrdom of Saint Mena, and the second with certain canons of Nicaea. Mena, the hermit saint of Phrygia—in his youth a Roman soldier—was beheaded about A.D. 307 and his remains were eventually buried at the spot where subsequently sprang up the town of Mena, which has been excavated during the last few years. The relics of the saint were supposed to possess miraculous properties, and the fame of Mena spread throughout Egypt, while accounts of him were written in Greek, Arabic, and Ethiopic. There would be nothing strange, therefore, in the fact of the story of St. Mena being translated into Nubian. The book which has so strangely found its way to the British Museum contains a pen-and-ink sketch in outline of the saint. He is represented on horseback, with a long spear in one hand, and wears the well-known cloak of a

Roman soldier. Over his head are the three crowns of martyrdom, and above these is inscribed his name—"St. Mena."

The book, which is 6 1/4 inches long and 4 inches wide, contains 18 vellum pages, all perfect, except that the blank portion at the bottom of the last page has been cut away—probably for the purpose of writing a letter. The text is complete. The writing is in a vegetable ink—sometimes black, and sometimes red—and is quite clear and distinct after the lapse of more than a thousand years. The edges of the vellum are much worn, eaten, and some of the pages are slightly stained. The front portion of the cover, which is of skin, has been injured by fire; the back portion has disappeared entirely. Altogether, it is a noteworthy addition to the collection at the British Museum, and students of Egyptian history will be glad to know that the Trustees have decided to publish the volume in facsimile, with an introduction describing the rise, development, and decay of Christianity in the Northern Sudan.

### Cabby's Vested Interest.

During the election campaign a candidate hired a cab to take him to and from a meeting at which he had to speak. At the hall there was a crowded audience when he began his speech but it gradually dwindled to one man. Pleased with the attention of the listener, the candidate paused in his speech and remarked: "I trust that I am not trespassing on your kindness, sir? I shall be done in ten minutes." "Ten minutes," echoed the other, "I don't care if yer talk all night, so long as yer don't forget that the keb's at the door."

### A Rehearsed effect.

A newly-enrolled volunteer was rather alarmed during his first experience of a sham fight, especially as he heard the colonel in command declare that everything was to be done "the same as in actual warfare." No sooner was the first blank cartridge fired than the frightened soldier dropped his gun and took to his heels. "Hey, why are you running away?" shouted his captain as the man dashed by him. "It's all right, sir, I'm doing the same as I would in actual warfare."

It is said that Scottish miners are facing the blackest outlook since 1894. The Scottish Football Association has had a loss of \$4,170 on the year's working. All the houses in the poor quarters of the capital of Honduras are made of mahogany, which costs less than pine



# The Coronation Oath

English papers to hand give extended reports of the debate in the House of Commons on John Redmond's bill to amend the Coronation oath. The following is taken from the Chronicle:

Mr. William Redmond, in moving the second reading, said the first portion of the bill proposed the repeal of all those remnants of the penal times which placed disabilities and restrictions upon the various Catholic religious orders of this country. Another part of the bill proposed to throw open the offices of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Lord Chancellor of England to gentlemen of the Catholic faith.

The second part of the bill dealt with the offensive declaration which the Sovereign was bound by law to make in succeeding to the throne. In the first place the sovereign was called upon to take the coronation oath, which explicitly bound him to maintain the Protestant Reformed religion established by law, and he was required on accession to the throne, either at the coronation itself or on the occasion of first opening Parliament to make a declaration which the Catholics considered to be a most unwarrantable and offensive denunciation of the Catholic religion, and which specially described those who held that faith as "superstitious and idolatrous." They offered no objection to the coronation oath, but they did object most strongly to a declaration which was so offensive to Catholics, and which seemed to have no object except wantonly to insult the millions in this empire who held the Catholic belief.

## Flagrant Violence

In order to meet the objection that that declaration was essential for the Protestant succession to the throne, the bill sought to substitute for the offensive words the very words of the coronation oath; and beyond that he maintained that the Protestant succession was amply guaranteed by the Act of Settlement, and by the Bill of Rights. He objected not merely to the flagrant violence of the words used against the Catholic faith, but to the fact that of all the religions in this empire the Catholic religion was singled out for special denunciation and repudiation. (Nationalist cheers.) He confidently appealed to the House to show to all men an example of broad-minded and generous toleration by relieving Catholics from this intolerable insult.

## Premier's Statement

Mr. Asquith congratulated the mover and seconder on their moderation, and said that Mr. Redmond had framed his bill on such a scale that he would not be surprised to find that in regard to some of the points in it there were differences of opinion among those who were fully convinced of the justice and ardently desirous of an extended application of the principles of religious liberty. But he imagined the hon. member's object that day to be not so much to get this measure on the statute book as to elicit an expression of opinion from the House of Commons on points of great importance which had not of late years been thoroughly, if at all, debated. He wished it to be understood that in what he was about to say he was speaking entirely for himself.

## Authorities Varied

With regard to the clause which sought to throw open the offices of the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Roman Catholic subjects, he believed the law on that subject was even now not altogether clear. There were high authorities who thought that these offices were really on the same footing as all others, and were tenable by Roman Catholics, but at any rate there was sufficient doubt on the point to make it highly desirable that any ambiguity in the law should be cleared away by a distinct Parliamentary declaration. (Hear, hear.) It was absolutely impossible, on any ground, either of logic or of policy, to justify the exclusion of Roman Catholics from these two offices. (Nationalist cheers.) They had thrown open every other office under the Crown, civil or military, to the persons of that religion. The Prime Minister might be a Roman Catholic, but the Lord Chancellor himself might be a man of any religion or no religion, provided he was not a Roman Catholic. (Laughter.)

## Security of Protestant Succession

The other point—what he believed most of the hon. gentlemen below the gangway opposite and most Roman Catholic subjects regarded as far the most important—the grievance which pressed on their minds and consciences most—was the form of the Parliamentary declaration which the Sovereign was required to take when he acceded to the Throne. He thought there was a great deal of misapprehension in some quarters as to the effect of that declaration as a security for the Protestant succession. (Nationalist cheers.) It was one of the flimsiest and most unnecessary safeguards for the Protestant succession which could possibly be imagined. (Renewed cheers.) The Protestant succession was secured, not by this declaration but by the express provisions of the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement.

The Declaration dated from perhaps the worst period in our history—from the reign of Charles II. It was exacted not from the Sovereign, but from all persons, before they could exercise any office in the service of the State or of the municipalities. It survived—he did not know how—the Revolution, and it now only existed for the purpose of this solitary act performed by the Sovereign immediately after his accession to the Crown.

When they came to the language of the

Declaration—and here again he was speaking for himself and as a convinced Protestant—he did not think any of the epithets used about it by the hon. member for Clare were in the slightest degree in excess of the truth. (Nationalist cheers.) Let them take the case of our own gracious Sovereign. He succeeded to the throne of this Empire and to the allegiance of some nine or ten millions of Roman Catholics.

Mr. W. Redmond—Twelve millions. Mr. Asquith—Be it twelve; and yet he is required to begin his reign by declaring that certain doctrines, which are singled out for especially contumacious treatment, and which are cherished by all Roman Catholics, are blasphemous and idolatrous. (Nationalist cheers.)

## Branding Loyal Subjects

This survival of an obsolete state of things was retained only for the purpose of branding by the mouth of the Sovereign some of the most sacred beliefs of some of the most loyal of his subjects. How was it possible to justify that? (Nationalist cheers.) He thought the time had come to put an end to this declaration.

The question then arose as to what was the best way to do it. Speaking for himself alone, he would prefer to see the declaration abolished altogether, because he was satisfied that it was not needed in any way to safeguard the Protestant succession, and because experience had shown the enormous difficulty of providing any alternative declaration which would be satisfactory to all the religious interests and susceptibilities involved. A committee of the House of Lords on this subject recommended an alternative form of declaration, but when that was scrutinized subsequently it was found to be, on the one hand, unsatisfactory to Roman Catholics—he was not surprised at that—and on the other hand it was unsatisfactory to what he might call the more extreme Protestants—and he was not surprised at that, either.

## Avoid Two Dangers

If the declaration was to be retained it could only be retained in such a form as would avoid those two dangers and difficulties. If the matter could not be settled in any other way he should be disposed to suggest that they might have a committee on which all interests should be properly and fairly represented, and which, taking as its basis the retention of the declaration in some form or other, should seek to find a form of words to which no reasonable objection could be taken in any quarter. (Cheers.) He could not commit himself to the precise proposal of the hon. member, but so far as the general principle was concerned, he was as anxious as was the hon. member himself to see this matter, which had been far too long delayed, settled. (Nationalist cheers.)

## Motion to Reject

Mr. McArthur (Kirkdale), in moving to reject the bill, declared the aims and pretensions of the Roman Church to be different from any other. It was a great political as well as religious organization. He did not think Catholics should be too thin-skinned over the coronation oath, considering the terms they use in official documents to designate Protestants. The bill, if passed, would strike a fatal blow at the Protestant constitution. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. C. F. Boulton seconded this motion.

The object of the bill was really to alter the constitution and pave the way for Roman Catholic succession to the throne.

Others took part in the debate when Mr. Redmond moved the closure, which carried, 153 to 113. The motion to reject the second reading of the bill was defeated, 133 to 123, and the reading was given without division.

## BIRDS AND A FOGHORN

Much speculation was indulged in as to the effect of the recently established foghorn on the myriads of sea birds which annually nest on the Bass Rock. It was predicted that the thundering notes of the siren would drive them to nest elsewhere, but this prediction has not been verified, as not the slightest diminution is apparent in their numbers. Indeed, with one species at least—the kittiwake gulls—a marked increase is noticeable, though it would scarcely be correct to suppose that this is due to the notes of the siren, which can by no means be termed seductive. When it was first put in action a slight shyness was apparent in the different species as they passed and re-passed in the immediate neighborhood of the horn. During the two-minute silent interval which succeeded the first blast greater confidence appeared to be gained by the birds, and it was most amusing to see the solans fairly caught in the line of the blast, only a few yards from the horn mouth. Considering that each note owes its intensity to the sudden escape of compressed air at a pressure of 30 lb. to the square inch, and can be heard distinctly at the Bell Rock, some 22 miles north, one can easily understand the startled birds' abrupt change of direction. Puffins nest on the opposite side of the rock, otherwise, one might, as at Ailsa Craig, see them perching complacently on the top of the sounding horn.—J. M. C. in The Scotsman.

## A CURE FOR LEPROSY

The Press Association representative at Georgetown, British Guiana, writes:—Professor Deyck, the eminent authority on leprosy, who came out to this colony some months ago with the consent of the Colonial Office to make some experiments with the cure he believed he had found for leprosy, has now concluded his work. Interviewed by a representative of the press, he stated that he had absolutely proved that the Natin remedy has a specific action on leprosy issue, and is convinced that if compulsory isolation is combined with the treatment the number of lepers will, in the course of time, be reduced. He expects to leave the colony in the course of the next few days for Surinam, in Dutch Guiana. After investigating leper conditions there he will proceed to New York, and from thence to England, and afterwards to Hamburg. In the meantime, arrangements have been made for the continuation of his treatment at the leper asylum, British Guiana, an institution, it may be recalled, that was especially represented to the Colonial Office as being one of the most suitable in the world for the purpose.

There is much food for thought in the inscription found on the walls of a Swedish inn:—"You will find at Trochate excellent bread, meat, and wine, provided you bring them with you."

Great thoughts, when expressed in noble language, often come across the thoughtful mind like a melody, of which one has long ago inwardly realized the charm, yet never had confidence to give the harmony to others.

# Naval Scare vs. Fact

Is our national character deteriorating? However unpleasant the thought may be, I do not see how the question can be answered in the negative when the naval scare of the past week is regarded by the light of hard facts. Our effective battleship fleet comprises at the present moment forty ships completed in the twelve years ending 1906. The German fleet numbers twenty of the same age. (I am taking the figures from Hazell's Annual—a publication of unimpeachable authority.)

The tonnage of the forty British battleships is 589,385; that of the twenty German is 262,065. The two to one superiority in numbers therefore represents quite inadequately our real superiority in ships of this class. But on the top of this we have four ships of the Dreadnought class completed, the Germans not yet one, and we have two Indomitables, which, though classed as cruisers, are more powerful than any German battleship yet in commission. Roughly, our battle fleet is three times the strength of the German, merely taking the measurements on paper. Of armored cruisers we possess thirty-five, tonnage 416,000, against eight German, tonnage 78,624. Our destroyers outnumber the German by two to one, and, according to a statement by Mr. McKenna on Monday, Germany has only twenty-three under twelve years of age at the present date, while we have 155 below that age. The officers and men of our Navy number some 128,000, those of the German 48,000. In the last ten years we have spent on our Navy about 300 millions sterling, the Germans on theirs 108 millions. During next year we are going to spend 35 millions, Germany less than 20 millions—probably less than 19. In the face of these facts a great part of the population of the country is apparently shaking in its shoes at the impending downfall of British naval power. The newspapers are filled with clamorous demands for more ships and more expenditure. The Government are denounced by excited politicians and leader-writers as betraying the country, in that they are not only to add some three millions to next year's naval expenditure, and only going to put eight new battleships of the largest class in hand. The Leader of the Opposition officially endorses the shrieks of the panic-mongers by solemnly moving a vote of censure on the ministry! A disinterested spectator might reasonably conclude that the whole nation had suddenly taken leave of its senses.

To the alarmist and his victims no comparison of the present strength of the German and British fleets brings any comfort. The mental condition of these gentlemen is induced by contemplation of the future alone, and seeing in the future nothing but Dreadnoughts. But what justification is there even here for their hysterics? It is very pertinently observed in the Army and Navy Gazette—a journal which can hardly be accused either of "Little Navy" proclivities or of undue tenderness for Liberal Governments—that a few weeks ago the utmost demand of the alarmists was that six new Dreadnoughts should be laid down next year; whereas what the Government actually propose to do is to lay down four, and take powers to prepare under certain contingencies, for laying down four more on April 1, 1910. Their programme, therefore, actually contemplates getting eight Dreadnoughts in hand within a year and a day, instead of the six that were recently demanded within the year. "Had the Cabinet," says the Army and Navy Gazette,

"put six battleships in this year's programme instead of four certain and four problematical, there would have been no fuss at all. That is quite certain. In spite of all the talk about the acceleration of the German programme, it remains undeniable that by laying down six ships this year we could easily maintain our advantage over the Germans in this particular class of ship. It is tolerably certain that we can maintain it by only laying down four. Consequently the whole of the panic-stricken agitation that is now in full blast, fanned by all the arts of the politician, on the make and the journalist on the boom, turns on the shadowy and uncertain distinction between actually laying the keels of two ships within the year and completing all preliminary arrangements for laying the keels of four ships on the first day of the year following. For no more reason than this, the Navy is to be made the battle-ground of electioneering manoeuvres, and an anti-German agitation is to be set on foot which may lead to the most disastrous consequences, and which has already given one Jingo journal the opportunity of securing a precious advertisement by demanding that we shall declare war on Germany within the present year!"

Even at this we have hardly got the full measure of the insane folly of the agitation. That the relative naval strength of the two countries can be accurately measured in terms of Dreadnoughts is the most unwarrantable assumption. On whose authority are we to believe that if in three years' time Germany should possess as many of these marine monsters as ourselves, the whole of the magnificent fleet which we had afloat prior to 1907 will count for nothing in war? What is there in naval history to support such an outrageous proposition? The "Economist," in its current issue, has some observations on this point worth quoting:

We have consulted admirals, who tell us that, as a matter of fact, the majority of expert naval opinion prefers the King Edward type to the Dreadnought type, more especially for a war in certain shallow and foggy seas, where a war is apparently contemplated by those in authority. But the Board of Admiralty which adopted the Dreadnought still presides over the destinies of its favorite child, and the consequence is that, while eminent strategists declare that three King Edwards (costing the same) would be more than match for two Dreadnoughts, both the Government and the Opposition, instead of comparing the men and the battleships and the cruisers of England with the men and the battleships and the cruisers of Germany, choose rather to compare British Dreadnoughts with German Dreadnoughts.

To my thinking, the last words go to the root of the whole matter. Never, from the first naval battle recorded in history to the last, has victory at sea been decided by the size or number of ships, or of the guns they carry. The whole teaching of naval history, from the day of Themistocles to that of Admiral Togo, is that the decisive factor is the human, and the human only. What trust can be placed in the counting up on paper of tonnage and guns, every one in this country ought to have learnt, once and for ever, from the calculations and predictions of our journalistic wisecracks when poor old Roddestvensky was preparing to enter the Sea of Japan.

I do not recommend that we should under-rate the personnel of the German navy. We have every reason to believe that it is organized and trained with all the methodical precision and all the scientific mastery of the requirements of war that are characteristic of Prussian military preparations by land. But this I do say that, given an equal number of battleships and an equal weight of metal between any two fleets, the victory will rest with the best men; and that in a comparison between the naval strength of this country and Germany, we owe it to ourselves not to forget that the Germans have never fought a battle at sea, and that we hold an unbeaten record on that element for some five hundred years. This we do forget in every argument and calculation that has been used to stimulate the panic now prevailing. Not only is it assumed a matter of course that if the Germans should some day put to sea with a fleet of first class battleships within one or two in number of battleships the country will be in direct peril; but that it will avail us nothing that we have behind our ships of the first-class a fleet more than twice the size of the German in numbers, and more than double the German strength in highly trained officers and men. It is no exaggeration to say that the comparisons that are now current between the two powers, and the suggestions built on them, besides being intrinsically foolish, are insulting to the whole naval service, and unworthy of a nation with the greatest of all naval records behind it. If politicians, or journalists, or fools, talked in France about the French army as they talk in England about the navy, they would go in danger of their lives. That Englishmen can gain profit and credit by thus advertising themselves is a clear sign of a change in the national character, and a change which is not for the better. It may have been a fault in our national character in time past that we were a little too unemotional, a little too careless of danger, a little too proud of our own strength and resources, a little too contemptuous of foreign rivalry in any field where British superiority has been the rule. But better such faults than the hysterical excitability, the irrational fears, the distrust of ourselves, the forgetfulness of our history and traditions, that now possess the public mind, and make our national interests the prey of every politician waiting for office and every newspaper looking for an advertisement.—"Truth."

# The Development of Northern Nigeria

Router's representative has had an interview with Sir Percy Girouard, the governor of Northern Nigeria, who has just reached home on leave on the conclusion of a most interesting journey of about two thousand miles, mainly in the northern regions of the Protectorate. During his visits to the great Emirate he found the attitude of the big chief to be excellent, and he was greatly struck by the grasp of administration possessed by the Emirs through whom the country is ruled, and whose hands it is the policy of the administration to strengthen as much as possible. Sir Percy was much impressed by the knowledge possessed by the native judges. At the various cities the representative of the King was received with great ceremony. At Sokoto, where the Sultan wore with great pride the insignia of St. Michael and St. George, conferred upon him by the King, a larger durbur was held, at which 20,000 persons were present. Ten miles outside the city the Sultan, accompanied by two neighboring Emirs, rode at the head of a following of 6,000 mounted men to greet the governor, the gay colorings of the vast gathering forming a memorable spectacle. Sokoto, Sir Percy describes as a very surprising province, the immense extent of cultivation and the splendid quality of the crops being remarkable. The fertile province of Kontagora, on the other hand, is almost entirely depopulated owing to the raiding propensities of the late Emir prior to British occupation.

At Kano the governor had a memorable reception. Again there was an impressive gathering of the Emirs of the province, and Sir Percy spent a week with the Emir. Great progress is reported from Kano, where the Emir is making considerable improvements. He has lately built a market-place with a thousand stalls. Very remarkable was the immense area of cultivation. In Kano the governor rode through 140 miles of continuous cultivation, the roads being frequently hedged and the farms divided into fields. At Kano City the Arab merchants from Tripoli came in a body to pay their respects. They were very anxious to know when the railway would be ready, and expressed their opinion that it would largely replace the old desert caravan route. At Katsena, the ancient university town of the Hausas, the reception is described as wonderful. Thousands of the population turned out in the streets, and here again three Emirs met the governor at the head of 3,000 horsemen. Although it is most unusual for a chief to leave his own Emirate, the Emir of Zaria, who rode out fifty miles from his town to meet the governor, showed the greatest interest in the railway, and expressed his wish to go through Zungeru and visit the line. This he did, travelling no less than 600 miles on horseback for the purpose.

The Governor also visited the pagan country of Bauchi and installed the new Emir. The change in the situation in Bauchi is remarkable. It is less than two years since the country was brought under administration, and today a population of pagans and cannibals, estimated at 250,000, and comprising some seventy different tribes and dialects, is ruled over by one officer with twenty-five police. The Emir of Katsina personally presented to the Governor two brass cannons of considerable size which he had made himself for former use, declaring that there would be no war, and that therefore they were useless to him. "Wherever I went," said Sir Percy, "I was struck with the contentment of the people. The caravan roads were thronged and every day we met hundreds and hundreds of donkeys. There is now very little hindrance to caravans, even among the pagan tribes. I found no sign of the truculent attitude which formerly characterized some of the people. Last week's unfortunate affair at Gusso, when Mr. Vanrenen's party was ambushed, is one of those unhappy incidents which must arise in dealings with raw pagans, of whom the Gwari population is composed. But there need not be the slightest fear that this will lead to further trouble. Out of a total area of 250,000 square miles only a few thousand remain to be brought under administrative control. The process will be gradual. This is being done in such a way as to render hostilities unnecessary. The Muslims occupy most of the territory still unadministered, but quite half of the numerous tribes of this people are now peacefully settled by the adoption of the measures I have referred

to. Where necessary the two governments of Northern and Southern Nigeria will readily co-operate so that there may be no different policy regarding these tribes." Asked as to the relations with the French and Germans, the Governor said:—"Graf Zech, Governor of Togoland, recently visited Northern Nigeria and spent a week as my guest at Zungeru, the visit being of an entirely friendly character. Our relations with the neighboring German colony of Cameroons are highly satisfactory, and the residents on both sides of the frontier are doing everything possible to further the government of both countries. The situation on the Anglo-French boundary is satisfactory, and our relations with the French are all that can be desired. Several French officers have lately visited our Protectorate, including the officers of the returning boundary commission. The Governor-General of French West Africa has agreed to a joint project, whereby the telegraph system of the French colony shall be linked up with that of Northern Nigeria, and this will be carried out at an early date."

## A Dream.

(Contributed.)  
"Tis twilight, and the perfume-laden day  
Upon the quivering earth in slumber lies,  
And sable-cloaked night draws softly near,  
To waft her rapture in her languorous eyes.  
A silver silence hangs above the world,  
The very air glows dark with hidden fire.  
The nightingale trills forth his throbbing lay,  
Like him, my soul is filled with wild desire.  
It falls upon my heart like golden rain  
On thirsty flowers, a strange sweet song he sings.  
A weird, wild melody, divinely sad,  
Ah! me! the memories that music brings!  
I see her standing 'mid the roses now,  
Her white arms stretched, her lips upturned to mine.  
And O! the fragrance of her dusky hair  
And veiled glory of her eyes divine!  
I see her stepping down as once of yore,  
She moves toward me in her languorous grace  
And I would give my hope of Paradise  
To hold her in my arms a little space.  
Her perfume breath fans soft upon my cheek,  
Her red lips smile, and soft the dark gleam.  
I clasp her madly to my heart—and then,  
How chill the air! I wake—My God!—  
A Dream!  
M. A. B.



# A Royal "Rake"

The career of the ex-Crown Prince George of Serbia may well be described as a Royal rake's progress, according to the Leeds Mercury.

He has been variously called "the worst boy in Europe," "the Royal Hooligan," and "the European Harry Thaw."

The Crown Prince's downfall has recently been reported in the newspapers. In a fit of violent drunkenness he attempted to break into his father's room in the palace in the middle of the night. A faithful valet named Kolkovics most respectfully endeavored to dissuade him from this unseemly conduct. Thereupon the crazy Crown Prince kicked him savagely in various parts of his person, and finally kicked him all the way down a magnificent flight of marble steps.

The poor valet was carried away to a hospital in a terrible condition, suffering from a broken leg, three broken ribs, and very grave internal injuries. Having a tough constitution, he lingered some weeks in great pain, and finally died.

The news of his illness and its cause spread among the people, arousing fierce indignation. Demonstrations were made against the royal palace, and King Peter realized that he must take desperate action with his incorrigible son. The King, the Prime Minister, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and other important personages lectured the Crown Prince, and told him he must resign his succession to the crown. He cursed them and contradicted them, but they overawed him, and forced him to write the following remarkable letter:

"Driven by unjustified insinuations, based on an unfortunate occurrence, I beg, in defence of my honor, as well as my conscience, to declare that I renounce all claims to the throne, as well as any other privileges to which I am entitled. I beg you to take the necessary steps that this action may receive sanction. I place my services as a soldier and a citizen at the disposal of the King and the fatherland."

## "Kicked Out of the Country"

The King then proclaimed his second son, Alexander, Crown Prince in place of George. It was announced at the same time that the deposed Crown Prince would travel for a time in various parts of Europe, which was equivalent to saying that he would be exiled until his offences should be partially forgotten.

Thus the oldest son of the King was deprived of his rights to the Crown of Serbia and ignominiously kicked out of the country.

In order to get the proper view of this royal rake's progress, it is best to go back to the beginning. We find it recorded that when he was a small boy at school in Switzerland he distinguished himself by cutting off a cat's legs and committing other acts of cruelty to animals.

Then came the time when his father, who had spent his life in exile, was called to fill the throne of Serbia, made vacant by the horrible murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga. Prince George was then seventeen years old. A distinguished French officer, Major Levasseur, was chosen as military tutor for him.

## In Love with an Actress

During the Major's term Prince George fell desperately in love with Mademoiselle Deshanska, a beautiful young actress and a great favorite at the Royal theatre, Belgrade. Nightly he sat in a box, blew kisses to her, and threw her enormous bouquets. She reciprocated his affection and waited his kisses back across the footlights to the great delight of the audience. As soon as the King learned what was going on, he caused the police to escort the actress across the frontier.

She settled in Vienna, and the Crown Prince hurriedly followed her without consulting his father. The King sent his cousin, Yasha Nenadovitch, after the truant with a force of police. They kidnapped the Prince and brought him back three days later. Mademoiselle Dechanska was found dead by the banks of the Danube under circumstances that indicated that she had been murdered.

Soon after this the Prince committed one of his most shocking crimes. There was a nun who excited his admiration in the convent of the Trinity, near Belgrade. With three companions, in the small hours of the morning, he drove to the convent and attempted to batter in the door. With his sword he killed two porters who attempted to drive him away. He also ran a faithful watchdog through the body. At last the Mother Superior herself appeared, and said, "Prince, you shall not advance another step except over my dead body."

Then, abashed by her stern and saintly presence, he went away.

## Insulted the Archbishop

The Prince was in the habit of going late to the solemn services in the Cathedral of Belgrade, and entering in a noisy, disorderly, and irreverent manner. The Archbishop of Belgrade sternly told the Prince after service that he must come to church in good time or not at all. Furious with anger, the Prince told the venerable prelate to go to a different climate, and then struck him in the eye.

The question of confining the Prince in a sanatorium on account of his outrageous actions had been discussed in the newspapers, and it was said that Prime Minister Pasic favored this action. Hearing this, the Prince broke into the Prime Minister's room with a riding-whip, and began to lash him, crying:

"You dog! You intend to confine me, your future master; I'll kill you! I'll thrash you to death, you canaille!"

The Prime Minister defended himself as well as he could by holding a leather bag behind him, while crying for help.

On several occasions, King Peter, who is a vigorous man, had chastised the Prince himself with a whip. He proposed to do so after this assault on the Prime Minister; but the Prince leaped at him, knocked him down, and started to dance on his father, until it was necessary for outsiders to rescue the exalted person.

## A Public Scandal

The Crown Prince has had innumerable love affairs besides the one first mentioned. One day while the King was making a solemn State and religious procession from his palace to the cathedral, he was horrified to meet his son intoxicated and lolling in a carriage with one of his favorites. In seeing the King in his State robes the drunken Crown Prince called: "What an old idiot you look!"

He was intensely devoted for a time to a very flighty actress, Mademoiselle Dardzewitch, who was starring in Belgrade. He is particularly fond of variety actresses of the stout type, with blonde hair. With one of them, Fraulein Kel-

ler, he repeatedly supped in public at a principal restaurant of Belgrade, thereby putting royalty in a most undignified light. Another flame was a Hungarian girl named Floriacz, who played the musical glasses. One night he serenaded her, disturbing the sleep of the best people of Belgrade. When the police tried to move him on he threatened them with a revolver.

He was turned out of the municipal music hall of Belgrade for throwing champagne bottles at the leader of the orchestra and climbing over the footlights to make love to Madame Boyla.

## ONE KIND OF HUSBAND

Lady Arthur Paget, at a dinner in New York, said of the "appalling American divorce habit"—for that is the shape which our divorce question takes in her eyes:

"And deceit, petty deceit, grave deceit—that is another frequent cause of divorce."

"Too many husbands are like the one who said, as his servant helped him on with his overcoat:

"James, if my wife asks you where I am, tell her I've gone to the opera."

"The man bowed."

"Yes, sir; very good, sir." And he lied imperturbably. "And where are you really going, sir, in case any of your friends should call or ring you up?"—Detroit Free Press.

# Some Romances of the Gold Fields

The discovery of gold in Australia was remarkable. A convict, while at work in New South Wales, one day came across a small nugget of gold. When he was questioned, however, he could not point out the spot where he had found it, with the result that he was dragged before a magistrate, and charged with melting down a gold watch, for which alleged crime he was awarded one hundred and fifty lashes!

After this time small quantities of gold were found, but in every case the discoverer was regarded with suspicion, being considered to be a robber, and so it was not until the discovery of gold in California that mining first began in the colony. When the rush began, whole streets in Sydney were deserted and business came to a standstill owing to the fact that all the servants and assistants vanished through the Blue mountains.

Soon other gold discoveries were made in Australia, with the result that the towns were drained of their males. In the case of California men were willing to pay large sums of gold dust for the opportunity of glancing at a woman through the cracks of a shanty; in Geelong, however, the women crowded to the doors whenever a male passed through the town, as men were so rare as to become curiosities. That town in four months lost nearly three-quarters of its inhabitants.

The Australian fields differed from all other gold fields owing to the size of the nuggets of pure gold which were found. An aborigine began playing with a glittering substance which turned out to be a mass of gold weighing 702½ pounds, and having a value of over \$20,000.

Actually gold could be picked up from the surface, one party of five men obtaining \$25,000

of gold in eight hours. Considerably larger nuggets than these were found. For instance, the Welcome Stranger nugget weighed 2,268 ounces, and another nugget was sold for \$52,500.

According to legend one of the principal West Australian fields was discovered owing to a boy picking up a stone to throw at a crow. It was found that this stone contained gold, and the fact was reported to the warden. The official immediately telegraphed to the governor of the colony that a boy had picked up a stone to throw at a crow—in the excitement of the moment, however, he omitted to state that the stone contained gold. The astonished governor therefore wired back, "Yes, and what happened to the crow?" Now the goldfields in Western Australia occupy an area eight times that of England.

Possibly the most remarkable fields in the history of gold mining are those occurring in frozen North America. In the case of every other goldfield, the original discoverers fared about the worst owing to the fact that the news became at once public and attracted vast hordes of adventurers.

The men who first discovered gold in the Yukon had no competitors for months owing to the isolated position of the fields, and the enormous difficulties of reaching them. In fact, the news of the discovery did not leak out until the original discoverers had taken all the gold they wanted, and had come back to civilization wealthy men. At the time of the discovery the district was practically an unknown territory containing only a handful of inhabitants.

Take the case of the discovery on the Bonanza Creek of the Klondike river. The dis-

# Ex-Presidents of U.S.

One of the charms of a simple society has always been the ease with which great public servants return to obscurity when their duties are ended. Cincinnati at the plough has been extolled as the model of republican virtues, and an example for republican imitation. But, unfortunately, in a complex modern world Cincinnati is not the best of models. We like to think that our great men are capable of this kind of noble eclipse, but we know very well that it is not practicable. A man who has held the reins of supreme power cannot sink into the herd, however earnestly he may desire it. The younger Pitt, when it seemed possible that he might go out of office, proposed to return to the Bar and attempt to practice. But if he had done this, he would not have occupied the position of an ordinary junior. The Bench and Bar would have been more than complaisant towards a man who had been Prime Minister, and might at any moment return to power—a man who had such vast potential capacity for patronage. You cannot wholly dethrone those who have

been once enthroned; a King in exile remains very different from the average citizen. This truism has led most countries to make provision for the retirement of their chief citizens by means of pensions. It is felt by most people that for a great public servant to be left to struggle among the crowd, handicapped in the race for success by the years he has given to the service of the State is unworthy of the dignity of the nation. In America it is otherwise. The system inaugurated for a very simple society continues in the most complex of modern communities. The President however high may have been his services becomes at the end of his term an ordinary citizen unwarded and undistinguished. Grant joined the Wall street firm of stockbrokers; Cleveland became a consulting attorney to a business house; Harrison went back to practice at the Bar; Mr. Roosevelt is to become a member of the staff of the Outlook—not editor, but editorial advisor and contributor. The New York World in an article on Monday very rightly protests against the system which makes such things necessary. The World is a Democratic paper, and has never supported Mr. Roosevelt. But it argues with much justice that the dignity of the office of President is lowered if its occupant is thrust into private life at the end of his term to earn his living as best he can. It urges that a retiring President should be given a seat in the Senate and a pension of at least £5,000 a year, and the reasons it adduces will carry conviction to every student of politics and every well-wisher of the American nation. In fact, the President should be treated as a soldier or sailor who has vacated an important post, but who is still fit for duty. He should be placed on half-pay.

We have no wish to suggest that journalism is not a most useful profession and the Outlook a most capable and high-minded paper. It has an honorable reputation for sobriety and good sense, and with Mr. Roosevelt on its staff should be a great force in American public life. But we cannot feel reconciled to the system under which a President is merged in the publicist. Our first objection is very general—that the necessity to seek a means of livelihood may work very hardly in some cases. Mr. Roosevelt is a man of limitless versatility, and could have made his living in a dozen different spheres, from cow-punching to the management of a university. But every ex-President may not be so happily situated. We can imagine a great First Citizen, a man with a real genius for politics, who would be hard put to it to earn a living. The younger Pitt, for example, would have done badly at the Bar we are sure, if he had had to rest on his merits as a pleader; and if Mr. Gladstone had had to make his way, say at the age of fifty, in a profession, we do not feel that his progress would have been very fast. The whole idea seems to us barbarous and uncivil. A man who is a true statesman by profession, who has dedicated his best years to the service of his country, should not be cast off when his term of service is accomplished. His future should be the care of the State.

In the second place—and this objection applies especially to the case of Mr. Roosevelt—an ex-President will find it difficult to become a private citizen, and may exercise an influence in a profession due, not to his present merits, but to his past dignities. We have already instanced the case of an ex-President pleading before a court of law. In journalism the danger is still greater. We would not for a moment suggest that Mr. Roosevelt will not make a brilliant journalist. His many books and his messages to Congress show that he has a mastery over the written as well as the spoken word. But the main appeal of his articles will be that they are signed by an ex-President, and by one who even in his retirement remains by far the greatest figure in America. Mr. Taft is the inheritor of the Roosevelt tradition, but he cannot be its spokesman while we have Mr. Roosevelt writing weekly in the columns of the Outlook. The whole situation will be very delicate. One of the two political centres of gravity will be in the press, and the Fourth Estate will acquire a dominant place in the political organism. The fact is, that Mr. Roosevelt is too big a man to be a journalist or a lawyer, or indeed any sort of private person. His influence will be illegitimate, because it will not be based on his private capacity, but on his public antecedents. In politics Mr. Roosevelt is too masterful a figure to make the role of freelance either safe or profitable.

The final objection is, that America in relegating her ex-Presidents to the ranks is losing a great asset. The President is the chief executive officer of the Republic; he is the true American Foreign Office; he is the head of the army and navy. His experience, even during one term of office, is so wide and varied that he becomes a most valuable adviser on all public questions. In the case of one who has served two terms this experience is unique. Such a man has had a political training far more useful than any to be met with in Congress or in the Senate. He has acquired the habit of treating great affairs in a large spirit, and he is not to be befogged by any complexity of detail. He is a true expert in statesmanship, and as such should be kept always on call. It is surely the height of folly to drive such men out of politics altogether, or, if they retain their political interests, to force them into journalism for an outlet. Let the State retain their services by, as we have said, placing them on half-pay. Then they will always be available for arbitrations, home or foreign, special commissions, confidential inquiries, or any other delicate and responsible non-party work which the executive may desire to entrust to a man of special authority and experience.

# Spencer, Poet

By A. Belding, in the Springfield Republican

(A. M. Belding in The Springfield Republican.)

In a sequestered spot in the beautiful cemetery that is called Fairhill, at St. John, N.B., stands a rough block of black granite, which bears this inscription: Hiram Ladd Spencer, Born April 28, 1829, Died —

When this inscription shall be completed the world will have lost a sweet, though mournful singer, and the rough boulder of black granite will mark the resting place of one who knew Emerson and Hawthorne, Longfellow, George William Curtis, and William Cullen Bryant. But Hiram Ladd Spencer still lives and a volume of his poems has just been issued from the press of John A. Bowes at St. John, N.B.

Mr. Spencer's most quoted poem, "A Hundred Years to Come," is the opening poem of the new volume, "The Purgatives: A Sheaf of Verses" (nearly 200 pages) just issued. Perhaps the writer cannot do better than quote from the introduction, which at the publisher's request he wrote for the book, after an acquaintance with Mr. Spencer, extending over nearly a quarter of a century. In his Author's Note, Mr. Spencer says: "Many of these poems have been afloat in the newspapers, magazines and anthologies for more than half a century. They have been so kindly received by the Press and the public that the author prides himself in this form they may commend themselves to his friends, to whom they are most respectfully inscribed."

In the introduction, which follows, it is said that if Mr. Spencer had "devoted his attention to literature he earnestly as did some of his great New England contemporaries, his fame, if it did not equal theirs, would at least have been secure." Mr. Spencer reached the age of fourscore and five in 1899, and was contributing sketches to the daily press of St. John, sketches of the past, and "with the skill of an artist whose hand has not lost its cunning, paints words pictures which may indeed present a somber hue, but which possess fascination for the thoughtful and receptive mind." His style is characterized by "a simplicity and purity of diction," "a keen sense of humor, and presents phases of character and quaint situations with a delicacy of touch that is delightful." He never signed his prose sketches, and the authorship of his most famous poem, "A Hundred Years to Come," has been disputed. Mr. Spencer was born at Castleton, Vt., April 28, 1829, and got his education there. He taught school, went into business, and in 1862 took up his abode at St. John. He had contributed to Graham's, Sartain's and the Knickerbocker in the very days of Poe, and had written for the New York Tribune and Post and the Boston Journal. In St. John he was engaged on one and another newspaper of the city. His books are "Poems,"

1848; "Summer Saunterings Away Down East," 1850; "A Song of the Years," and "A Memory of Acadia," 1889; and later another small volume of verse, while of the present volume mention has been made.

On the occasion of his 80th anniversary a few of his former friends on the St. John press felt that it would be a graceful act to remember the veteran poet and journalist on that day, and in their behalf the writer went on the little river steamer to White Head and presented Mr. Spencer with a gold dollar for each of his 80 years. Tall, erect, with massive head and flowing beard, he seemed a very patriarch. He has no relatives in the provinces, and his tiny store is in one of the rooms of the farmhouse of John Edwards with whom and his wife the poet has made his home in recent years. He keeps a small stock of groceries, and has but few customers. The farm is situated on a hillside overlooking head reached of river, island, farm land and wooded hills, and though within a dozen miles of St. John is quite secluded.

White Head is on a broad neck of land between the Kennebecasis and St. John rivers, and is only reached by steamer, a long ferry, or a long and rough about drive. For several weeks in fall and spring, when the ice is forming or before it runs out, the people are practically cut off from traffic with the world. For 30 years or more Mr. Spencer had been a summer visitor to the place, and had made friends there; and when he said good-bye to active work its lover so well, he looks out upon life with love of one who has drunk deep of the cup it offered, and regards the future with serene philosophy.

Appended are some of Mr. Spencer's verses, which will convey to the reader some impression of the charm of his style and the tone of his poetical work:

**A Hundred Years to Come.**  
Where, where will he be the birds that sing,  
A hundred years to come?  
The flowers that now in beauty spring,  
A hundred years to come?  
The rosy cheek, the lofty brow,  
The heart that beats so bravely now?  
Where, where will be our hopes and fears,  
Joy's pleasant smiles and Sorrow's tears,  
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street,  
A hundred years to come?  
Who'll tread yon isles with willing feet,  
A hundred years to come?  
Pale, trembling Age and fiery Youth,

And Childhood with its brow of truth;  
The rich, the poor, on land and sea;  
Where will the mighty millions be,  
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep,  
A hundred years to come!  
No living soul for us will weep  
A hundred years to come.  
But others then our lands will till,  
And others then our homes shall fill,  
And other birds will sing as gay,  
And bright the sun shine as today,  
A hundred years to come.

**By the Sea.**  
Through the still night I lay  
On a gray cliff that overlooked the Sea,  
Whose breast no ripple stirred;  
And there, as were away  
The night, discoursed to me  
In tones of melody,  
A voice before unheard.

"Dreamer of idle dreams!  
Their lessons still rehearse  
The Stars, that shone when good alone  
Did fill the universe;  
And still the Sea doth speak  
As in the ages old  
She to the sages spake;  
Over yon mountain peak,  
Behold the moon doth break  
The moon that they beheld!"

"Doth the Sea moan?"  
"Is not that virtue dies;  
'Tis not for right o'erthrown  
That darkness veils the skies!"  
By laws inscrutable,  
All evil perisheth;  
Good is immutable,  
And knoweth naught of death."

Then my heart stirred within me, and I cried,  
"O Voice, O Voice, the grave is deep and wide—  
My soul for its beloved dead upon the rack had died!"  
Answered the Voice, "Behold the tender flower,  
Carefully guarded from the wintry blast;  
The reaper reapeth only at the hour  
Appointed by the Master." Then the night was past.

**To-morrow.**  
With outstretched arms I follow Thee,  
To-morrow?  
But vainly, and thou laugh'st at me,  
To-morrow!  
Alas, to leave this shadowland,  
Upon thy sunlit shore to stand,  
Ah me, to clasp thy jewelled hand,  
To-morrow! To-morrow!

Thou beckonest, and I pursue,  
In sorrow  
To-morrow?  
Thou beckonest, and I pursue,  
In sorrow  
To-morrow?

Earth's falsest heart to thee, is true,  
To-morrow! To-morrow!  
But thou art false to the wind—  
A dream, a vagary of the mind,  
And they who seek thee never find,  
To-morrow! To-morrow!

**The Land of Dreams.**  
Farewell, farewell, thou land of Dreams!  
Where Youth and I together dwelt;  
Could I beside thy mystic streams  
But feel once more as I have felt!  
Could I by cliff and riverside,  
By piney wood and mountain hear,  
Dream on as in the days that died,  
And feel as I shall feel no more!

Farewell, farewell, thou land of Dreams!  
The dreamer sighs his last adieu;  
Mountains and vales and whispering streams,  
Skies that were always bright and blue,  
Can time or fortune e'er efface  
The imprint of those blissful hours,  
When this heart was Hope's dwelling place,  
And every path was strewn with flowers?

**Song of the Goose Girl.**  
King Arthur and his knights go riding  
By, go riding by,  
Queen Guinevere and Lancelot go riding by,  
Who keep my flock the road beside,  
Have seen them ride  
And heard them sing:  
"It is the Spring,  
And trees once more are blossoming."

I heard Sir Lancelot sing: "O Heart's Desire,  
My Heart's Desire,  
The spark of life has fanned, yet once again to flame of fire,  
I heard the Queen's voice carolling:  
"It is the Spring,  
The breath of May  
And cuckoo's lay  
Have called us back to earth—this day."

From Avalon they come on each May-day,  
On each May-day,  
Through Camelot and Lyonesse to Joyous Gard,  
I keep my flock the road beside,  
And see them ride  
And hear them sing:  
"It is the Spring,  
And Life once more is blossoming."

O Queen of rainbow mist from shore to shore,  
As onward through this drowsy land of ours you pass once more,  
There comes the first call of the Spring,  
And as you sing  
With sudden zest  
At your behest  
Men hail once more the Mystic Quest.  
—Alfred Burton, in The Westminster Gazette.



# Stories From the World of Music and the Stage

## MISS ROSE STAHL

Let me tell you that I am German on my father's side of the family, Canadian on my mother's, and that I was born at Montreal. Nevertheless, my earliest recollections are of Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A., whither my father took us, when I was about three years old. He was a journalist in those days, but eventually became and now is the proprietor of two leading New Jersey newspapers. From him, no doubt I inherited the literary ambitions which filled my early years. While at the convent where I was educated and spent eight happy years, I wrote reams and reams and dreamed always of being a real "live" journalist. But it was not to be. I had not the brains for journalism, and fortunately I recognized the fact.

### Early Days

Leaving the convent, I was taken out and to theatres, and instantly the whole trend and current of my ambition was altered. I no longer dreamed of writing—only of acting, and I communicated by new-found desires to my family. Some fathers would have discouraged me; mine encouraged me, though I must admit he had ulterior motives to giving me my head. He thought that I was merely suffering from the temporary infatuation of a stage-struck girl, and he calculated—and in most cases he would have been right—that the quickest way to cure me was to let me go on the stage and experience something of its hardships and difficulties. So my father used his influence to get me an engagement with a touring company, and off I went. The family expected me home again within a week, cured of all theatrical longings, but I never went back—at least, not in that frame of mind. I started as a leading lady, and while I have had my ups and downs, while I have known what it is to be "on the pazz" (quit of work, stranded) as "Patricia O'Brien" would say, I have been a leading lady ever since.

### Almost a Fairy Tale

Therefore I am not sensible of any very definite turning point in my career; still, I suppose the Chorus Lady was the event of my theatrical life, and how I met with her sounds almost like a fairy tale. In 1904 I was touring the States and Canada with a play unluckily called *The Aristocrat*. I say unluckily called, because out in the country districts they had not the smallest sort of notion what an aristocrat was, and their curiosity was not strong enough to induce them to come and see. In short, business had been very bad, when we boarded the train from Galt, Ontario, to Toronto, where, the manager told us, we should have to disband unless we "made good."

### The Palmist Prophecy

In the railway car was a foreign looking lady who kept eyeing me somewhat curiously, until seeing that I was conscious of her gaze, she crossed over, and asked if I were Miss Rose Stahl. I admitted my identity, and she then explained that she was Madame Blank, a palmist on her way to Toronto. I say Madame Blank, because I have never been able to remember her name, a fact I greatly regret, for reasons you will presently appreciate. Madame said she could tell from my face and voice that I was born to be famous—whereat I smiled sardonically, things being as they were—but she would like to read my hand. I submitted, and she prophesied that within three years I should have realized my greatest ambition, and be a real, bright, twinkling "star." Three years seemed a long way off just then, and I remember I asked her to look again at my hand and tell me if she could see there three meals a day and a place to sleep in next week. Madame told me not to scoff, and assured me that her prophecy would come true.

Soon afterwards one of the gentlemen of the company came along from the smoking car carrying a copy of *Ainslie's Magazine*, and asked me whether I would care to look at it. I turned it over without any great interest until I came on a little dialogue of a scene in a chorus girls' dressing-room. I read it and was fascinated. Years of hard work and playing in all sorts of plays had taught me that what the public likes is something human, something with heart in it, something which has not only humor, but pathos. People will come to see you if you can make them laugh, but as a rule they will come only once if there is only laughter—make them cry a little at the same time, and they will come again and again. Well, in this dialogue I saw such a character as I had often dreamed of playing—"live," vital, human, full of "character" and go. I felt that if I could play "Patricia O'Sullivan" (now "Patricia O'Brien") I should make my name.

### Collaboration

I wrote to the author of the dialogue, Mr. James Forbes, suggesting he should turn it into a play. He replied that he had no experience of playwriting. I persisted, we met, and then he suggested that I should produce the Chorus Lady as a music-hall sketch, which he would write for me. The idea was a little staggering; I had never before thought of deserting the "legitimate" drama, but some very well known actors and actresses had lately taken the plunge into vaudeville and I took it, with results far beyond my wildest dreams, far beyond Madame Blank's prophecies. This is not my first visit to London. Three years ago Mr. Alfred Butt saw me in the Chorus Lady in the States, and made me bring her to the Palace theatre, where I met with a reception that almost overwhelmed me. Coming to London was to me like coming home—I seemed to have lived there all my life.

But if I once start talking about my love for England, I shall never stop.

### The Vaudeville Venture

Despite my experience at the Palace, I was nervous about bringing the Chorus Lady to the Vaudeville. A short sketch, however American was one thing to put before an English audience, but a long play crammed with Americanisms was another kind of venture. Now, I know I need not have been afraid, London audiences have shown themselves wonderfully quick to understand the Chorus Lady, even when her language is most metaphorical. This reminds me of a delightful English waiter whom I met at a Vancouver hotel, when I was playing the Chorus Lady there. This was shortly before coming over here, and, as I have told you, I felt rather nervous about Londoners understanding the Chorus Lady idioms. "Charles," as my waiter was called, was English, almost aggressively so. Being six thousand miles away from his native land, seemed only to serve to accentuate his national characteristics. It struck me that it would be a good idea to get "Charles's" opinion of the Chorus Lady, and so I offered him tickets, which he gratefully accepted.

### The Waiter's Verdict

Next morning, at breakfast, I asked him how he had enjoyed the play. "Oh, thank you, miss," he replied, "I enjoyed it exceedingly, thank you, miss, I am much obliged to you for your kindness, thank you, miss." "But tell me, Charles," I persisted anxious to get at the truth, "did you understand all that was said?" "Oh, well, miss," said Charles with his most apologetic air; "to tell you the truth, miss, there were some parts I didn't quite catch the meaning of, miss, but my sister, who is just out from London, miss, she translated all the difficult bits to me, thank you, miss." I thought the idea of the sister, just out from London, acting as interpreter of American idioms was just too lovely for words, and, judging by the feminine appreciation of the Chorus Lady, it seems to me that London must be full of linguists every whit as accomplished as "Charles's" sister.

Among the letters I especially treasure is one I received from "Charles" shortly before my opening night at the Vaudeville. In it he said that he had followed my movements in the papers and that he respectfully ventured to wish me all good luck in "dear old London," and he had written to all his friends to be sure to go and see me act.

Of this talented Canadian artist, the Daily Mail says:

"Yes, I know . . . the wages of sin is death. But when you're tryin' to get along on twenty per—tryin' to get along—and the girl next you in the dressing-room comes down to the show-shop in a benzine buzz wagon, with ermine capes and diamonds big as oysters—it ain't so much religion as a firm grip on home an' mother that keeps you handing out the icy eye to the man behind the bank roll."

### No Peddling of Hot Air

"This and other similar maxims in a strange tongue had been cheered; Miss Rose Stahl had played her part of 'The Chorus Lady'; virtue had proved triumphant; wickedness had been defeated; the curtain had fallen, and now the heroine sat in her rose-pink dressing-room and talked of the world as she really saw it.

"A wonderful face has Miss Rose Stahl. She makes one think of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. There is genius, vitality, earnestness there. Her eyes are alive.

"You think because we talk what you call American slang the Britishers don't understand?" she asked. "You're away off if you cotton on to that notion. They're on to it every time."

"It isn't just hot air we're peddling," she said again. "We didn't come here to beat the band at talking smart, but we've come right here with a play that's got a heart throb in it. Believe me, the world is much the same all over, and human hearts are human hearts wherever you find them."

### It's the Sentiment

"Her clever face suddenly grew serious. "Before I came here I travelled sixteen thousand miles with this play. I know why the dear people who have seen it go away feeling good. I know why I have received letters from English men and women telling me that they will come to see it again. It isn't the slang they come to hear. It's the sentiment."

"It's a love story that the world wants, a love story with a real woman showing through all the time. I have played a hundred parts, and I know that love and a little homely sentiment are the winning goods. Juliet may talk to her Romeo and compare him with the stars, or Patricia O'Brien may just whisper, 'When I think of the men I see other women stacked up against you win easy.' It doesn't matter which way you put it so the sentiment's right. It's love, just love, love all the time, that people want to hear about."

### People Who Sneer at Sentiment

"Some folk pretend to sneer at sentiment, but they have all got a soft corner in their hearts if only you can get at it. They laugh, but sometimes there isn't much difference between laughter and tears, you know. They laugh at our slang, but even while they are laughing they feel. Don't you believe that there is no sentiment today. Don't you believe that people want problem-plays with heroines that one simply could not know in ordinary life. They don't. English and American audiences are just the same. They are both sentimental, and they both believe in the gen-

ference is that the Englishman seems to take a queer pride in hiding all his best thoughts and expressing his worst.

### The Box Office and Virtue

"But they agree that their stage heroines shall be virtuous women. The box office shows that. They may say that a play belonging to another school is a work of art, but they do not go to see it again and again. They do not take a sweetheart, a wife, or a daughter. Ask at the box offices if you don't believe that a heroine with just a little of the goody-goody about her is the one who draws the money."

"In this play I am Patricia O'Brien, and I wouldn't mind being Patricia until I have to wear store teeth and hand-made curls. I like Patricia. She's the real thing—a white woman all through. She knows the world well enough to know that it is not all bad, and she knows the value of those little sentiments that some people pretend to sneer at. She has learnt that it is sentiment that rules the world, and she says so in her own way. When she speaks of a chorus lady's temptations she does not talk cant, but plain horse sense, and I like her for it. She's healthy."

### How We Learn

"Miss Stahl leant back in her chair, her eyes sparkling with enthusiasm. The light from the electric lamps upon the dressing-table fell full on her earnest face. It was easy to see why America almost worships this woman and why English playgoers have already recognized her as an actress to be compared with the great artistes of the stage."

"So you know something about hearts?" I said, as together we listened to the dull roar from the Strand, the shrilling whistles and the hum of motors that were hurrying theatre audiences to the restaurants for supper.

"It seemed quiet now in this little rose-pink dressing-room behind the stage. Miss Stahl smiled. When she spoke again she seemed to have forgotten her 'American.'

### The Popularity of Love

"We learn," she said, 'yes, we learn. Sometimes by trouble. More often by hard work—for work is the great teacher. The world is worth knowing because there is more good than bad in it—at least I have found it so. I think I love human nature, and I know it's a good, warm-hearted world we live in. But we must learn to know it slowly. My earliest memories are of a convent in Canada where I was brought up—a life sweet to think of now. I went on the stage when I was sixteen, and had the luck to be given a leading part for my first appearance. I have done a lot of work since those days. I joined a stock company, and played every sort of part from Juliet to Sans Gene. I have traveled all over America, always learning something—yes, always learning."

"And now—?"

"Now I am still learning, but I know just this: that whether you go east or west or north or south human hearts are just the same, and it doesn't matter if you speak Shakespeare's English or American slang, people will listen if you talk of love—just love."

### MME. OLIVE FREMSTAD'S CAREER

Mme. Olive Fremstad, the grand opera prima donna, is on tour with the New York Symphony orchestra through the New England States.

Mr. C. H. Fowler is a worthy, but not wealthy, citizen of Springfield, Mass.

Picking up his Springfield morning paper the other day, Mr. Fowler read the announcement of Mme. Fremstad's coming engagement in town, and that "seats for the performance would be \$2.50 each." Mr. Fowler thought it would be interesting to send the following letter to his newspaper, which was published:

To the Editor of The Republican:

I lived in Minneapolis from 1884 to 1899 and came to Springfield in 1899. In 1886 in Minneapolis we had our piano tuned by a man named Fremstad, who said he had a daughter whom he wished to have brought up in the American way and wanted to know if we could take her and teach her the way things were done in this country. This we did and paid her \$2.50 a week.

This girl's name was Annie Olive Fremstad, whom I now see is to sing in our city. I have followed her career with much pleasure and often think what a great place is America, where one can rise from the lowest place to the highest. Whereas I had to pay her \$2.50 for a week's work, I will now have to pay \$2.50 or \$2, for one seat to hear her sing one night.

C. H. FOWLER.

Springfield, March 20, 1909.

Mr. Fowler thus made public a hitherto unknown chapter in the early life of one of our great operatic favorites.

That Mme. Fremstad, rare Siegelinde, admirable Brunhilde, terrifying Salome, almost ideal Isolde, as Charles Henry Meltzer characterizes her glowing roles, rose to her splendid and triumphant position in grand opera from a mere kitchen maid and scrub girl is, of course, something of a surprise to learn. It is, indeed, as Mr. Fowler points out, worthy of comment that a woman can raise herself up from such humble beginnings to the proud place she now occupies in the world of art. And it emphatically calls attention to the fact that only here in America are such magical progressions of people humbly born matters of quite common happening.

To build oneself up by hard struggle from

the position of a little menial earning \$2.50 a week to the commanding place where one's marvelous voice earns one ten times that amount for a single minute—is there not something stimulating about this, something really romantic?

Very little of Mme. Fremstad's early life has been familiar to the public, and had it not been for this letter written to the Springfield newspaper, the fact that the great singer was once a domestic, scrubbed the kitchen floor, did the cooking and chamber work, washed and waited on the table, would probably never have been known. This interesting letter, innocent as it appeared, resulted in the cancellation of the New York Symphony Orchestra's Springfield engagement, in which Mme. Fremstad was announced as the soloist, prevented the music lovers of that city from listening to a rare treat, which, it would seem, was a very snobbish and stupid thing for one to let happen.

To a representative of a Springfield newspaper Mrs. Fowler said:

"Yes, it is true Mme. Fremstad worked in our family as a housemaid, when we lived in Minneapolis. Our relations with Mme. Fremstad were most pleasant."

"I had been looking forward eagerly to the concert and to hearing Mme. Fremstad sing and when I learned she had cancelled the appearance I feared the letter was in some measure responsible. When the girl came to us she was about fifteen or sixteen years old, and had only been in this country a short time. She came into our family at the request of her father, who had turned our piano."

"Annie, as we called her, was very quick to learn, and after she had been with us a short time she became more of a companion than a servant. It is true, she did the housework and work in the kitchen. She also learned to cook American dishes and was a great help to me."

"When I discovered her musical talent, for she played the piano beautifully in those days, I made the most of my opportunity and we often played duets together. She stayed with me about four months and then had an opportunity to go to New York and study music. I was sorry to lose her, but of course was glad that she had a chance to better herself."

"Although I kept track of her after she began her studies, yet I have never heard her sing. No one could be more pleased with her success than I am. She deserves it all, I am sure. She was not afraid of work and was determined to win."

It is true that the early life of Olive Fremstad was wretched and most lowly. Her father was a small farmer, very poor and rude. While this future and superb Brunhilde was a slip of a girl she emigrated from Sweden with her parents, who eked out a precarious existence in the various towns of Minnesota. And thus it was that this skimped child of poor grubbing people was forced to serve as help at a restaurant, an inn or a family kitchen, whatever chance best offered itself to earn an honest penny with bed and board.

It was only in the middle of last month that she sang her season's farewell to New York. She appeared then as Isolde, possibly her supreme achievement, and made her usual delightful impression by the delicacy, sincerity and tragic beauty of her interpretation. Then this gifted and most adorable woman, one of the finest dramatic sopranos heard here since the beginning of opera in America, went on concert tour with Mr. Damrosch.

A distinguished and discerning musical critic has written of Olive Fremstad: "On her brow you may have noticed strange, hard lines, which to those who have watched her from the beginning of her career, have sad significance, for they are eloquent of care and toil and pain; of obstacles faced bravely and conquered. At what cost heaven only knows."

Olive Fremstad is now rich, and the wife of a rich man, and rides to the opera house in her own motor car, has a valet to take care of her costumes, and can travel wherever she wishes in the utmost luxury.

### THEIR FIFTIETH BIRTHDAYS

Two of the most celebrated prima donnas of the day slipped past an interesting anniversary last month. Nellie Melba and Lillian Nordica are the two great sopranos who came within a week of being twin sisters in their art. On May 19, over in Australia, on her native heath, Melba rounded out her fifty melodious years. Nordica had anticipated her on May 12.

### CARUSO DENIES STORY OF OPERATION

From Milan comes Caruso's denial that he has undergone or will undergo an operation on his throat. He paid a five-minute visit to a specialist and will probably go again. The singer said:

"All I want is a few months' repose. When I sing I give all I can. I am prodigal with my voice from beginning to end. I need to take care of it. That is the pure truth."

Prof. Vedova, his physician, however, states that the operation referred to was really performed and was a success.

### MELBA TO SING FOR INDIAN PRINCES

Mme. Melba has received an offer for a series of private concerts in India in the palaces, of the great ruling princes, Mme. Melba to name her own terms. No conditions are imposed as to the programme or in regard to the assisting artists. The diva will fulfill her engagement on her way home from Australia or early in the following winter.

### DEBUSSY'S MUSIC CHARMS

Are you modern? Then you are a Parisian in spirit, at least the Parisians think so. The boulevardiers demand a new idea, a new catchword, a new scandal each day. "Naturally," says a writer in the New York Times, "there was great delight in Paris when a composer appeared who could write new music and Claude Achille Debussy soon gathered about him a clan whose admiration for him now amounts to adoration. The reputation which his music soon gained as being esoteric has enabled him to hold this position."

Despite the militant attitude of his followers, who vociferously evince their preferences, the composer himself remains exclusive and oblivious, writing little, talking less and seldom giving the Parisian public a chance to personally approve him.

Twice during the past winter, however, he has conducted works of his at public concerts, coming out of his seclusion suddenly and returning to it as completely.

"Debussy is moderately tall and stout," continues the writer. "His hair is very black and wavy, and his face is almost concealed in profuse black whiskers. His eyes are hidden deep. Though small, they are very keen. While not imposing in figure, he has dignity. He is a conductor without mannerisms."

"His home is on the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne, and his workroom gardens all look into a garden. Here it is that his later compositions have been written, and here it is that Debussy is happiest, for he dislikes the country."

"Only souls without imagination go to the country for inspiration," he says. "I can look into my garden and find there everything that I want."

Several years ago Debussy married a very rich woman, and since then he has worked in a leisurely manner. Since "La Mer," in 1905, nothing of any great importance has appeared from his pen. However, he has several works under way; two stories of Edgar Allen Poe's he is making into operas. He is also struggling with a new version of the Tristan legend, one which is said to be more nearly in keeping with the conception of the scholars who are struggling through the various manuscripts in the Bibliotheque Nationale than Wagner's drama. He is in no hurry to complete them.

"I can only write," he said recently, "when I am in the mood for it, and then I can only write on the work to which my mood directs me. I haven't touched 'Tristan' for months. I may never look at it again. I have lost sympathy with it for the time being, and that sympathy may never come to me again. I don't care to merely repeat 'Pelleas.' When I write another opera music drama I must have evolved a new style, something which will suitably express the work. That is what I have tried to do with 'Pelleas.' Until I have been successful in this again I shall not allow any of my work to appear. I don't care for repetition."

He has little sympathy with the French composers who look to Germany for inspiration.

"Of all the Germans, Bach alone is universal," he said. "After that commencing especially with Beethoven the composers belong to the German school. A composer should work out his music along the lines of his own nationality, but, of course in his own original way. I should advise French composers to study Couperin and Rameau rather than Wagner and Brahms."

The little daughter of the composer has been one of his inspirations during the past year. It is to her that he has dedicated his delightful "Children's Corner" in this charming way: "To my dear little Clou-Clou, with the tender excuses of her father for all that which follows."

"Probably the composer will never wholly eschew his whole tone scale, which has made him famous, but it is likely that he will become more melodic instead of less as he grows older."

In spite of her brother's success Debussy's sister has always remained a laundress of laces and fine undergarments. She has no sympathy with his compositions, and has always refused to take money from him. She does work for the wife of Colonne, the conductor, and often tells that lady how ridiculous she finds her brother and his attitudes, especially what he is pleased to call his music. Debussy's music is written on a scale from the Gregorian chant. This territory has been invaded by other musicians: Berlioz, Liszt, Faure and d'Indy, to name a few. But with Debussy this scale is a part of his inner consciousness. Other composers have used it occasionally and consciously. In Debussy's music it is so well woven in that its detection requires the closest attention. And so his music has a fluidity, a richness, a rhythm, a refinement all its own.

Really this composer is in the closest sympathy with the school of painters called impressionists and with the poets called symbolists. It is from one of the latter, Mallarme, that he drew the inspiration for one of his most beautiful works, the prelude to "L'Après-Midi d'un Faun." The artists referred to believed that light was the important thing in a picture. Carriere once remarked that a picture was the logical development of light. This almost explains Debussy's music. His music is "light" music (not to use "light" as an antonym of "heavy"). Debussy employs sound as masses of color, which he blends together to make his music just as light as a blending of various colors.



# Refusal of Sacrament---Deceased Wife's Sister Act

In the King's Bench Divisional Court judgment was given on the rule obtained by the Rev. Henry Thompson, vicar of Eaton, Norfolk, and honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral, for a writ prohibiting Sir Lewis Dibden, Dean of Arches, and Mr. Alan Neville Banister and his wife from enforcing an order of the Court of Arches, admonishing the applicant to abstain in future from denying the Holy Sacrament to Mr. Banister and his wife, on the ground that Mr. Banister had married his deceased wife's sister. The actual point at issue was:

"Whether a clergyman of the Church of England has a right to refuse the Sacrament to persons who have married under the Deceased Wife's Sister Act."

The judgment of the court pronounced recently was to the effect that a clergyman has no such right.

The following is from the judgment read by Mr. Justice Darling:

The various authorities bearing on this matter have been thoroughly brought to our notice by the learned counsel on either side. . . . I start with the fact that Canon Thompson is a parish priest of the Church of England, a reformed Church acknowledging the King as being in all causes, ecclesiastical as well as civil, within his dominions supreme, and the King rules by and in accordance with statutes of the realm.

Canon Thompson's right to repel Mr. and Mrs. Banister from the Communion table depends immediately upon the Rubric, and that derives its force from the Act of Uniformity of 1562. But the ultimate authority for the Rubric, and for the Canons of 1603, so far as these have any authority, is to be found in the statutes of Henry VIII, i.e. the Act of Convocation of 1532 and the Act of Submission of 1534.

These, and other statutes of Henry VIII, or such portions of them as are unrepealed, are, of course, of binding effect; their sanction from the moral point of view, however, must, on principle, appear suspect, for in the days of the Tudors the moral attitude on this question fluctuated; and statutes touching this matter were by turns passed, repealed, and revived, just as it suited the Parliaments of King Henry, and of the Protestant or Catholic children, to approve as holy, or to denounce as incestuous, his marriage with his brother's widow, Katharine of Aragon.

The result so far is that a marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife was bad since 32 Henry VIII, as being "against the law of God." Yet bad in law, not because it always was against the law of God, but merely because the statutes of the realm declared it to be unlawful; giving the King's, and his Parliament's, interested interpretation of the law of God for a reason.

Until the passing of Lord Lyndhurst's Act, such marriages were voidable during the lifetime of the parties to them, and since then they were, until 1907, altogether void.

## Statement of the Case

With regard to the facts of this case, it must now be stated that Mr. Banister was married on August 12, 1907, in the church of St. Giles, Montreal, Canada, to his present wife. That marriage, though valid according to the law of Canada, was invalid here in England (for the Banisters were of English domicile); but on the 28th of August, 1907, their marriage became valid here, as a civil contract, by the operation of the Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage Act, 1907. Some months after this validation of their marriage, Canon Thompson refused to allow them to communicate in the church of the parish, where they were parishioners, and on October 17, 1907, he—apparently not of his own initiative—addressed to Mr. Banister a letter, in which he stated:

## Canon Thompson's Letter

"If you choose to infer that I charge you with being a notorious evil liver I cannot help it. The inference is your own. I have not made, nor have any idea of making, any inference of the kind. My simple reason for declining to admit you to the Lord's Table is that you knowingly and wilfully contracted a union which was declared unlawful both by the Church and by the law of the land. You can, therefore, have no claim upon the privileges of the Church. . . . These you understand, are the Bishop's instructions."

## Text of Rubric

Now to judge of the legality of Canon Thompson's, or, rather, his Bishop's, refusal of the Communion to Mr. and Mrs. Banister, reference must be had to the Rubric. This has the force of Statute Law (see the Act of Uniformity, 13 and 14 Charles, 2, c. 4, s. 2), and is in these words:

"So many as intend to be partakers of the Holy Communion shall signify their names to the curate, at least some time the day before. And if any of those be an open and notorious evil liver, or have done any wrong to his neighbor by word or deed, so that the congregation be thereby offended, the curate, having knowledge thereof, shall call him and advertise him, that in any wise he presume not to come to the Lord's Table until he hath openly declared himself to have truly repented and amended his former naughty life that the congregation may thereby be satisfied which before were offended, and that he hath recompensed the parties to whom he hath done wrong; or at least declare himself to be in full purpose so to do, as soon as he conveniently may. The same order shall the curate use with those between whom he perceiveth malice and hatred to reign, not suffering them to be partakers of the Lord's Table until he know them to be reconciled. And if one of the parties so at variance be content to forgive

from the bottom of his heart all that the other has trespassed against him, and to make amends for that he himself hath offended; and the other party will not be persuaded to a Godly unity, but remain still in his forwardness and malice; the minister in that case ought to admit the penitent person to the Holy Communion, and not him that is obstinate. Provided that every minister so repelling any as is specified in this or the next precedent paragraph of this Rubric, shall be obliged to give an account of the same to the Ordinary within fourteen days after, at the furthest. And the Ordinary shall proceed against the offending person according to the canon."

Now, in my opinion—contrary to what was argued by the Attorney-General and Mr. Danckwerts—a person offending, within the terms of that Rubric, might always have been, and still may be, lawfully repelled by the parish priest from the Communion—at all events, until the pleasure of the Ordinary be taken—and in addition to this the Ordinary may proceed against the offender. I therefore think that Canon Thompson did not exceed his rights in this respect—as the letter I have already quoted shows—always assuming for the sake of the argument that Mr. and Mrs. Banister were in fact and in law offenders against the terms of the Rubric—an assumption which the Canon's letter of itself leaves open to grave doubt. And I do not think that the action of the priest must of necessity, as was argued, be delayed until it be proved that the congregation have really been in fact offended by the evil-living member. For it must, I think, be taken for granted that public incest would necessarily offend a congregation of Christian people.

Now, it is plain that before August 28, 1907, such a marriage as that here in question was bad, as being against both the Statute Law and the Law of God as declared by Statute—and it is worth remarking that this complex condition is exactly that alleged by Canon Thompson in his letter, as his justification. Such a marriage is, however, now valid by Statute "as a civil contract." True, the Statute which makes it so does not in terms declare the marriage according to the Law of God—but neither does it say the contrary.

For my part, I am of opinion that this marriage, which before was contrary to the law of God merely because the statute condemned it as such, is so no longer—and that by virtue of the statute which legalizes it. For otherwise, we should have here a declaration that statutes recognize a certain contract as continuing contrary to the law of God, and do yet enact that it shall be good by the law of England.

I am strengthened in this opinion by the terms of the second proviso in the Act of 1907; since, were the meaning of the Act not what I suggest, it would provide in set terms that a clergyman in holy orders in the Church of England might solemnize, in his church consecrated to the worship of God, a marriage contrary to the law of God, and this we must not lightly suppose Parliament to have intended.

## Effect of Statute

This being my view of the effect of the statute of 1907 on marriage between a man and the sister of his deceased wife, it is hardly necessary for me to consider the meaning of the first proviso of that Act, for a clergyman of the Church of England could never, before 1907, have held a person to be an "open and notorious evil liver" simply because he had contracted a marriage against neither the law of the land nor the law of God, as declared by the law of the land. To give to the first proviso the effect contended for on behalf of Canon Thompson seems to me to involve the creation of a class of marriages quasi-legitimate, and further the creation of a new disability to communicate, not the mere preservation of an old one. Therefore, I think that proviso is here no protection to the priest.

It has been suggested, however, that the meaning of the Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage Act (1907) is that, by virtue of the operation of the Act, Mr. Banister is not now an open and notorious evil-liver. That the Rubric, therefore, does not any longer apply to his case and that, as a consequence, no priest has at present a duty to repel him from the Lord's Table, and that yet for repelling such a one the priest were not liable to suit or censure, since, but for this Act, he might have repelled Mr. Banister and all others in like case. My chief difficulty in assenting to this argument is that it makes the Act of 1907 to alter in fact, though impliedly, the existing Rubric, and to substitute another to the effect that the curate may, since the Act of 1907, repel from the Lord's Table persons who were not evil livers within the terms of the Rubric, and as to whom it would be no offence in the priest himself to allow them to communicate. This view has so many vague attractions that I almost regret that I do not see my way to adopt it. But it is plain that, if one priest might act thus then might all, and so these people, though not evil livers, should be excluded from the Lord's Table for ever.

## Intentions of Parliament

If it be thought that my view does not take due account of the canons and of the Levitical rules, nor of that "Law of God" to which appeal is so often made, I can only reply that the canons, and likewise the Levitical rules, have in England, since the Reformation, no authority but such as they may derive from the statute law.

The real difficulty in this case, in my opinion, is that we are asked to ascertain from the words of the Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage Act (1907) the intention of Parliament in regard to the particular questions here raised. That intention must be found in the words of the statute itself or nowhere.

For the considerations I have already set forth, I come to the conclusion that Parliament did not intend to allow the curate to repel from Communion in the church of their parish, where they might even have been married, persons who had availed themselves of the Act of Parliament, not intending, on the other hand, to allow priests of the English Church to be penalized or censured for solemnizing, or permitting, such marriages; nor, equally, for refusing their aid in that respect.

## Mr. Justice Bray's View

Mr. Justice Bray, in his judgment, dissenting, said Canon Thompson put forward two contentions:

1. That the promoters at the time of their repulsion were by reason of their marriage and subsequent cohabitation open and notorious evil livers.

2. That he is protected by the first proviso of Section 1 of the Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage Act (1907) because the repulsion would have been justifiable before the passing of the Act.

I am in favor of Canon Thompson on his second point, and I prefer not to give any opinion on this first point. I come, therefore, at once to the second point. . . . Now I think it is clear that a clergyman can be punished by a suit in the Ecclesiastical Courts if he refuses to perform clerical duties thrown upon him (see *Argar v. Holdsworth*, 2 Lee's Reports, page 515). Canon Thompson must therefore show that but for the passing of the Act he would have been entitled to refuse to administer the Holy Communion to Mr. and Mrs. Banister. He must show that under the Act of 1 Edward VI., c. 1, s. 8, there was "lawful cause" for his refusal, and the Attorney-General argued strongly that even before the passing of the Act of 1907 there would have been no "lawful cause."

## "Notorious Evil Livers"

I proceed, therefore, to consider the rubric. Could he repel Mr. and Mrs. Banister? First, were they open and notorious evil livers? It

seems to me to be clear that since the passing of the Act of Henry VIII., c. 38, marriage with a deceased wife's sister was prohibited by statute law as being contrary to God's law. (See *Brook v. Brook*, 9 Clark and Fennelly, page 210, and elsewhere.) It was an incestuous marriage, and it seems to follow that continued open cohabitation under an incestuous marriage would make Mr. and Mrs. Banister open and notorious evil livers in a case where the facts were as well known as here.

## The Congregation

Then were they so much so "that the congregation do be offended." It does not seem to me to be necessary to show that the congregation were offended in fact. The question is, was the offence such as might reasonably be expected to cause the congregation to be offended? It could not be necessary for the clergyman before he proceeds to act under the rubric to see whether any, and if so, how many, of the congregation would be likely to be offended. The person to be repelled must be an "open and notorious" evil liver, that is to say, his sin must be such that it is done openly, and so that it would be known to the congregation. I cannot doubt that in this case, to admit Mr. and Mrs. Banister to the Holy Communion before the passing of the Act would have been cause of offence to the congregation. They had deliberately broken the statute law, and what was stated in the statute to be the law of God. They were openly and notoriously living as man and wife when they were not man and wife. Of course, I am still assuming that the Act has not passed, because the question I am dealing with is what would be the position before the Act passed.

Then, does the rubric entitle the clergyman to repel such open and notorious evil livers? . . . It seems to me clear that this second paragraph assumes that the clergyman can, and will, repel the proposed communicant if he comes within the words of the first paragraph. It then proceeds to require that the minister so repelling, which necessarily means after repulsion, not before, shall give an account to the Ordinary. So that the giving an account to the Ordinary is to follow the repelling.

"In my opinion this rubric, which has the force of law, authorizes and, I think, also requires the clergyman to repel a communicant if he be an open and notorious evil liver, so that the congregation be thereby offended, and, therefore, on this rubric alone there was, in my opinion, 'lawful cause.' The canons confirm this view. It is true that they are not binding on the laity, but they are so far as they are not contrary to the statute law binding on the clergyman (see *Middleton and wife v. Crofts*, 2 Atkyn, page 650), and it is the clergyman's conduct and his position before the passing of the Act of 1907 that we are considering."

## Effect of the Proviso

From Canons 26 and 109, and *Jenkins v. Cook*, L.R., Probate Division, page 80, I am bound to come to the conclusion that before the passing of the Act of 1908 Canon Thompson could not have been punished for repelling Mr. and Mrs. Banister from the Holy Communion. Now, as I refrain from deciding the first point, I must assume that after the passing of the Act Mr. and Mrs. Banister were not evil livers, and, therefore, unless Canon Thompson is protected by the proviso he is now liable to be punished for repelling them, as, in fact, he did, from the Holy Communion. Is he protected by the proviso? (Before deciding that Mr. Justice Bray examined the Act of 1907 as a whole, and considered the circumstances under which it was passed.)

Mr. Justice Bray proceeded: It is not, of course, contended that he might not administer the Holy Communion to such people or solemnize a marriage between them. The contention is that he cannot be punished if he refuses.

I come now to the proviso. On this, two contentions are put forward by those who showed cause against the rule. The main contention was that the general words of the proviso must be limited to the particular purpose of the section, and were referable to the duties of a clergyman incident to the actual marriage. This, I think, is the ground on which the Dean of the Arches decided against Canon Thompson. The other ground put forward, or, rather, the argument in support of it, was this: Before the Act the clergyman was bound to administer the Holy Communion to those who were not evil livers. Mr. and Mrs. Banister were not evil livers when they were repelled (the Act having passed), therefore, he was bound to administer the Holy Communion to them. I will deal with this point first, because I understand my learned brothers are deciding against Canon Thompson partly on this ground. I cannot think that this argument is sound.

The proviso is intended to protect the clergyman, to prevent his being punished, for omitting to do something which, before the passing of the Act, he would not have been bound to do.

## To Protect the Clergyman

The whole position must be looked at upon the assumption that the Act had never been passed at all, and in that view Canon Thompson cannot be punished unless the proviso is limited to the case of performance of duties incident to the marriage. I proceed, therefore, to consider this. It is a question of considerable difficulty.

As I construe the proviso, it was to protect the clergyman's conscience from being offended in the performance of any of the duties of his office. The Act contemplates that one clergyman may be offended and another not, and, if he has honestly changed his mind, why is not his conscience to be protected?

I come, therefore, to the conclusion that Canon Thompson is protected by this proviso from the decree and monition pronounced by the Dean of the Arches, and, consequently, that the rule for a prohibition must be made absolute.

In the Divorce Act the proviso is in its terms directly limited to the solemnization of the marriage. Why was different language used in this Act except because it was intended that the protection should be more general? It is perfectly plain that the draughtsman of the Act of 1907 had in his mind these sections of the Divorce Act when he drew the Act of 1907, and I think I am entitled to say the same of the Legislature when they passed it.

## Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence

Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, in concurring with Mr. Justice Darling, said: The vicar sought to justify his refusal to admit Mr. and Mrs. Banister to communion on the ground that their marriage made them, within the meaning of the rubric, "open and notorious evil doers." "so that the congregation were thereby offended." I confess my mind recoils from such a meaning to this phrase in the rubric. It may be that before the Act of 1907 these words of the rubric might include such a case; but even then I am inclined to think that there would be a question of fact to be determined, as to whether the congregation were offended by such persons taking part in the Communion. . . .

In this country an Act of Parliament speaks the will of the Sovereign power and no earlier statute rule, or canon, contrary to the expressed terms of the Act of Parliament, can have any force or validity. When, therefore, the Act of 1907 enacted that such marriages should not be void or voidable, it repealed within the realm so much of all laws, civil or ecclesiastical, as said that such a marriage was void or voidable.

Mr. Duke had to admit that his construction of the Act of 1907 created a new class of married persons with a different ecclesiastical status, liable at the whim of any clergyman to be repelled from the most sacred Sacrament of the Church. I cannot attribute to the Legislature such a meaning. In my opinion, the rule should be discharged.

Mr. Justice Darling—The rule is, therefore, discharged.

## WAS IN TIGHT PLACE

For many years old Colonel Lee resided in Ninth street, New York, near the Hotel St. Denis. He is still remembered by hundreds of New Yorkers for his happy, apt remarks.

When the project for erecting an equestrian statue to General Washington in Union Square was proposed, Colonel Lee was intrusted with one of the subscription papers for circulation. Shortly after receiving it he approached a well-known citizen and asked for a subscription. But the citizen declined to subscribe, stating in a rather pompous manner:

"I do not consider, sir, that there is any necessity for a monument to Mr. Washington. His fame is undying; it is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen."

"Is he enshrined in your hearth?" softly inquired the colonel.

"He is, sir."

"Well, all I have to say," retorted Colonel Lee, "is that he is in a tight place."—New York Press.

The Bride—I want you to send me some coffee, please.

The Grocer—Yes, ma'm. Ground?

The Bride—No; third floor, front.—Woman's Home Companion.

# The New Test for Criminals

Criminologists are at present considering a proposal of Professor Tassinari, an Italian scientist of high repute. He suggests that photographs of the back of the hands should be utilized, instead of finger prints, for identifying evildoers. This may be done by means of the veins.

Criminals, it appears, have found a way of beating the finger-print system by burning or scarifying the ends of their fingers with acid. This process destroys the delicate patterns, formed by corrugations of the skin, upon which reliance is had for identification. If an ex-convict, whose finger prints are on record at police headquarters in Paris, for example, is arrested for a subsequent offence against the law, it may, through the adoption of such an expedient as that above suggested, be impossible to identify him.

If, on the other hand, the police records contained a photograph of the back of his hand, it could not fail to identify him. For it would not be possible for him to alter the network of veins, by burning or otherwise, without actually endangering his life. The scarification of the ends of the fingers deprives the latter of their sensitiveness, and so impairs the usefulness of the hands; but this is a trifling matter, relatively speaking, from the criminal's point of view. Such photographs, necessarily, would be taken with the hand in a pendent attitude—that is to say, hanging downward. For, as you will often have noticed, when the hand is in this position the blood flows into it

through gravity, and the veins become distended and much more plainly visible. Contrariwise, if the hand be raised and the fingers pointed upward, the blood flows out, and the veins are hardly visible at all.

Examine closely the back of your hand, and you will notice that its most striking feature is this curious network of veins. Look at them again. You will observe that one particularly large vein runs down the middle of the back of the hand, branching off in the direction of the fingers. But there are others. The arrangement, in fact, is quite complex.

## No Two Hands Alike.

The really remarkable point about the matter, however, is that the network of blood vessels on the back of your hand is not like anybody else's. Compare it with that of your brother, or sister, and you will find that the two are very different. Your own will not match that of any other member of your family; and even your right hand and left hand, in this particular, are not mates. There is nothing, in a word, more peculiar and individual than the vein pattern on the back of one's hand. It is so distinctive that persons become steadily more prominent and conspicuous as age advances. In a young person they are so slightly conspicuous as to be not very noticeable, whereas in an old man or old woman they stand out with

such prominence as often to be rather unsightly. This is because the constant pumping of blood through the vessels does in the course of time distend them, and in later life the valves which control the flow of the vital fluid through the veins give way to a certain extent and no longer exercise their function efficiently.

Prominence of the veins on the back of the hand is a sign of advancing years. It is also a sign of hard work. A society lady's hand—if she be not beyond middle life—shows only a delicate tracery of bluish vessels on its surface. They are rather pretty than otherwise. She has never had any hard work to do; nor has she been obliged to undergo excessive exertion or to experience fatigue. This means that her heart has not been called upon to pump the blood violently through her blood vessels, distending them.

## A Record of Toil.

It is not surprising then, that the veins on the back of her hand should be small and pretty. But how is it with the woman of like age, who, through all her life has been accustomed to laborious days—washing, scrubbing, sweeping and performing other arduous tasks that call for much pumping of blood through the sixty-five miles of tubing in her body? Look at the backs of her hands, and you will find there the record of her unremitting toil. The veins are distended and ugly.

Hard work means more strain on the blood vessels, which has an inevitable tendency to wear them out sooner. It signifies a more rapid functional impairment of the valves

which control the flow of the vital fluid through the veins. Hence it comes about, quite naturally, that men and women who do much hard labor are more liable to diseases of the circulatory system than persons who lead less active lives. They die much more often of such complaints. Compare the back of a bank clerk's hand with that of a day laborer, and, observing the relative prominence of the venous network, you will find that the latter, in respect to his blood vessels, is growing old much faster than the former.

If you will take the trouble to look at your feet attentively, you will notice that they, like your hands, exhibit on their upper surface a network of bluish veins. A foot, in a sense, is merely a hand modified for walking. Thus it is not surprising to learn that its blood supply is altogether similar. Two great arteries descend from the region of the knees to the ankle, and branching out, deep in the tissues of the foot, furnish the individual toes with blood. You can find these arteries pulsating in your ankles, if you try.

It may be taken for granted that the network of veins on the surface of the foot is quite as individually characteristic as that of the back of the hand. Indeed, it might serve as a photograph of it, that is to say—to identify a person who has lost his hands. Apparently there is no item of our physical make-up that is more peculiarly and essentially characteristic of any one of us than the foot or hand, and the individuality, so to speak, of those members finds a most striking expression in the arrangement of their blood vessels.



A P Page

A black and white illustration of a woman in a long, flowing white dress sitting on a wooden chair. She is looking down at a book or document she is holding. The background is plain white.

became necessary that the exact position of a staircase in a large flour mill should be explained to the jury. Mike O'Connor, the caretaker of the building, was called. "You've been employed in these mills," said the solicitor, "for twenty years, and, of course, you know exactly how the main staircase runs." "Oh do, sor," replied Mike confidently. "Then," continued the solicitor, "I wish you would tell the gentlemen of the jury how these stairs run." "Gentlemen of the jury," said Mike, turning to them, "the stairs run in a box." "A box?" cried the folk in this wild thin stairs in thin mills. "This is how they run: When ye are down below thin stairs they run up, and when ye are up they run down!"



CRAIG DARROCH  
SUBDIVISION  
*Victoria District.*

